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FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ANDROPOV SS-20 PROPOSAL

Desire for Accord 'Confirmed'

LD291648 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Commentary by political observer Nikolay Shishlin]

[Text] If one is to sum up international reaction to Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's replies to PRAVDA's questions, one can say without doubt that in these replies they see convincing confirmation of the Soviet Union's readiness to strive for mutually acceptable accord with the United States on the problem of limiting nuclear arms in Europe.

The Soviet position is clearly and totally outlined in Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's replies. The Soviet Union is ready to search for equality with NATO in carriers -- that is to say, both missiles and aircraft and also in warheads on these carriers.

As a result, the Soviet Union's corresponding level of arms in Europe, that is to say both as far as the carriers and warheads are concerned, would be lower than it was in 1976, when the so-called Soviet SS-20 missiles simply did not exist.

Furthermore, in the event agreement is reached -- including of course the United States' renunciation of deployment of new missiles in Europe -- the Soviet Union would liquidate all the missiles that exceed the number in the possession of Britain and France.

Thus the grounds for China's and Japan's concern regarding the possible resiting of these missiles from the West to the East would be removed.

The consent of the United States, its reciprocal goodwill, and the success of negotiations on limiting nuclear arms in Europe itself, could without doubt become a turning point in the development of international relations in the eighties. A turning point precisely -- there is no exaggeration here whatever -- because a different political climate would take shape, opportunities would open up for reaching real solutions at other talks that, to varying extents, are concerned with the problems of arms limitation.

But there are also other shades of opinions and these should be taken into consideration. In particular, Nitze, U.S. representative at the talks on limiting nuclear arms, says he can see no possibility of forward movement in Geneva until the first U.S. missiles appear in Western Europe. And what difference does it make to the Soviet Union if there will be 10, or 100 or 572 U.S. missiles, as is planned to deploy on the territory of Western European states? In any case, the reply measures on the Soviet Union's part ought to be such that our defense, the defense of our allies is solid and impenetrable.

What is now taking place is termed the phase of studying the Soviet proposals, although of course, there is not much time. Incidentally, this time limit is quite artificial in itself.

And now, particularly in Europe, quite reasonable opinions are being expressed in favor of extending the talks beyond 1983, of course on condition that U.S. nuclear missiles are not deployed and that the moratorium on deployment of Soviet nuclear missiles that the Soviet Union long ago announced unilaterally is maintained.

In a word, the possibility of progress at the talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe exists. However, making use of this possibility does not depend on the Soviet Union alone.

It is necessary that the constructive Soviet position should meet with a fitting reply on the part of the United States and of course it is essential that Paris and London should adopt a realistic position in their approach to the question of curtailing nuclear arms in Europe. This would without a doubt ensure success of the talks and this success would not make us all wait for it to happen.

International Reaction Depicted

LD3C0632 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 29 Aug 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Lev Novikov]

[Text] I will read you telegrams which we have just received. With such telegrams arriving from all countries of the world, radio, television and the papers have acquainted you with them in detail yesterday and the day before yesterday. Their flow has been incessant from the very moment that the new Soviet initiative stated by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov in replies to questions by PRAVDA became known. I repeat: there was a multitude of telegrams and this was the case today too. I will add the latest ones by this hour. One of them is from London. The British newspaper GUARDIAN believes that the position of the Soviet Union is just in insisting on taking into account the Frence and British missiles in determining NATO's nuclear might. NATO claims that British and French forces have no influence on the balance of forces within Europe are groundless.

And here is another telegram, from Japan. The proposals by President Andropov, the Japanese TOKYO SIMBUN notes, deserve a positive assessment. They should also be welcomed by Japan which came out against the redeployment of the SS-20 missiles in the East. With his new proposals the Soviet leader has demonstrated the Soviet Union's flexibility on the eve of the talks in Geneva, which is evoking a positive response among the broad public opposing nuclear weapons. Now it is up to the United States which for its part should make efforts to achieve progress [English word used] at the Geneva talks.

It is difficult to express in words what a tremendous impression has been produced in all countries by our country's statement that, in the event of reaching a mutually acceptable agreement on medium-range missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union would destroy the missiles left and this, the West has already calculated this, is neither more nor less than 500 missiles including the most modern SS-20's. I repeat the Soviet Union will not transfer from its European part to the East, beyond the Urals, with which Japan and China were being frightneed, but will destroy them.

This policy is a confirmation of the very lofty moral force of the new Soviet substantial arguments for the sake of preserving peace on Earth, an initiative which has put on the spot the Western opponents of disarmament and the champions of the buildup of strength and military superiority. Quite recently the American President stated for the umpteenth time that allegedly only superior military might for the United States is a guarantee for peace. And so, addressing the American Legion in Seattle he said exactly that: You understand that peace must be based on strength. Was it not the case that he had in mind the flexing of American muscles in a number of regions of the world, including off the shores and near the borders of Nicaragua, in Chad, in the Near East? What peace is brought by the American armed forces is clearly visible there.

But this is not what I am now talking about. On 6 September the talks will resume in Geneva. At these talks two totally different positions have been confronting one another for a long time.

The American side wants to achieve the unilateral disarmament of our country, while we are in favor of parity, in favor of a balance of nuclear forces. Our position, Comrade Andropov noted, is an honest, consistent and at the same time flexible position, based on the principle of equality and identical security of the sides. And provided, the Soviet leader stressed, that the United States and its NATO allies display the slightest desire to really negotiate on an equal basis, matters at the talks in Geneva would proceed differently and an agreement would not be long in the making. In actual fact the Soviet proposal is an act of great courage: readiness to destroy -- and in the face of no weak opponent -- a considerable and most advanced part of its nuclear equipment. Incorporated in this step is a sincere striving for peace, belief in the victory of good over evil and in human reason. This is a supreme initiative in the cause of the preservation of peace, capable, by the way, as the Japanese paper YOMIURI noted, of serving as a spring-board for the talks getting out of the impasse.

But let us repeat once again that for this it is necessary that the United States and its allies should display a similar desire to get out of the impasse which has been demonstrated by our country.

But what is the reaction of the West? From the point of view of public opinion we know that people from all countries have received the Soviet proposals with hope. Now every one is waiting for what the official West will say.

The first reaction is of little consolation. Margaret Thatcher's government is so far refraining, as it stated, from a hasty opinion, while the head of the American delegation at the Geneva talks, Edward Rowney, stated literally the following regarding the Soviet proposal: In my view it does not change the Soviet side's fundamental position. You see how it is being presented: does not change. In these words one can hear quite explicitly the unwillingness to take into account at the talks in Geneva the British and French nuclear missiles.

The European NATO circles also insist on this. There they have even started to talk in a language already entirely deprived of logic alleging that even after the destruction of the greater part of the SS-20 missiles Moscow will retain nuclear superiority over Europe. For this reason it is necessary that the limitation of Soviet missiles should be all-embracing. In a nutshell, only the Soviet Union must disarm completely and unilaterally. It is ridiculous even to assume such a thing. And in the West this is being understood. Therefore, if the position of the United States in Geneva, despite the Soviet Union's proposals, remains as before, there will already be no doubt that for it [the United States] the talks are only a dragging-out of time in order to achieve a considerable military superiority over the countries of the socialist community in the hope subsequently to unleash and win a war. But counting on this is madness.

The paradox of the end of the 20th century is that the more advanced weapons the less probable is victory. By means of modern weapons it is impossible to win a victory. One can only destroy human civilization throughout the world. Only goodwill can win a victory. Our country has once again displayed it with all concrete manifestness. But in order to avert a nuclear catastrophe on Earth goodwill from the other side is just as necessary. Every one is awaiting it.

And finally, it is symbolic that the Soviet initiative was put forward on the eve of 1 September, the International Day of Struggle for Peace, the anniversary of the beginning of the World War II which brought mankind so much sorrow and grief.

'Doing Utmost' To Break Deadlock

LD291449 Moscow TASS in English 1402 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 29 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Igor Orlov writes:

The demonstration of protest against the anti-people's militaristic policy of the Reagan administration in Washington on August 27 has been the largest in recent years. It is convincing proof of the realization among the widest sections of the American people of the direct connection between the reactionary home and adventurist foreign policy, which has already brought about grave socio-economic consequences for millions of American citizens, and threatens to turn into a catastrophe for the entire mankind. Expressing the sentiments of the 400 thousand representatives of the American people, who got together in the capital of the United States, Congressman Walter Fauntroy, national director of the March on Washington, said with alarm that a further accumulation of the nuclear weapons stocks is fraught with the danger of an outbreak of a conflict that may result in the destruction of every living thing on earth.

The policy of deliberately blocking any progress at the Geneva talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons, which is pursued by official Washington, is particularly visible on these days, when the USSR has again demonstrated consistency and simultaneously a flexibility of its stand.

The world public has met with sincere gratification Moscow's fresh initiative; should a mutually acceptable agreement be reached, including the renunciation by the USA of the deployment of new missiles in Europe, in reducing the number of its medium-range missiles in the European part of the country down to the level equal to the number of missiles of Britain and France combined, the Soviet Union would scrap all the reduced missiles. In that case, which is particularly emphasised by many foreign observers, a considerable number of the latest Soviet missiles known in the West as "SS-20" would be scrapped.

In analysing the Soviet Union's fresh specific step towards reaching a mutually acceptable agreement that would preclude a build-up of nuclear weapons in Europe, foreign commentators recognize that the Soviet initiative gives the lie to the claims which have long been in circulation in the NATO countries, that the Soviet Union allegedly intends to preserve the "SS-20" missiles to be reduced by simply redeploying them from Europe to the East.

Unbiased people ever more get convinced that the USSR is doing its utmost to end the deadlock, which emerged at the Geneva talks by no means through its fault. Success at Geneva is possible still, if the USA shows interest in a fair agreement on an equitable basis. This is a persistent call by the participants in the anti-war, anti-missile demonstrations sweeping many countries, including the United States.

UK SECRETLY RECEIVES WARHEADS BEFORE INF TALKS

LD292308 Moscow World Service in English 1610 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] Two nuclear warheads for the cruise missiles to be deployed in Great Britain have been taken by road to the Royal Air Force base at Welford. This was reported by the British MAIL ON SUNDAY newspaper. We bring you a comment by our observer Igor Dmitriyev:

The newspaper quoted an American source as saying that the arrival of the warheads had been kept secret to reduce the chances of demonstrations by the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament and women's organizations who are camped outside the Greenham Common base. This is the place where American cruise missiles are scheduled to be deployed in December. But obviously there was another reason for keeping the arrival of two nuclear warheads secret. The fact is that a new and what appears to be a decisive round of Soviet-American talks on nuclear arms in Europe is to open in Geneva on 6 September. With this in mind, the Soviet Union made another proposal aimed at achieving progress in Geneva. The talks are now deadlocked because of the United States' refusal to drop its unacceptable demands harming Soviet security interests and those of its allies.

Answering questions from a correspondent of the central Soviet daily PRAVDA, Yuriy Andropov said on Friday that this country was prepared to liquidate all the missiles that would be reduced. The plan provides for the Soviet Union to have only as many missiles as Britain and France have present. At the same time, the United States should refrain from deploying 572 Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

Earlier, the Soviet Union said it would have not only an equal number of missiles with Britain and France, but warheads as well. The Soviet plan also provides for equal ceilings of nuclear-capable aircraft. If implemented, the Soviet plan would leave this country with fewer medium-range missiles and warheads on them than it had before 1976, when it had no SS-20 missiles.

According to press reports from Washington, administration officials are disappointed over the Soviet position: the arrival of two warheads for the cruise missiles in Britain helps explain why.

From the very beginning, the Reagan administration focused on only one aspect of the double-track decision made by NATO in 1979 and that was the deployment of the new missiles, not the constructive talks. That's why the United States delegation in Geneva kept making unacceptable proposals to the USSR: first, the so-called zero-zero option and then an interim offer. Both sought Soviet disarmament while keeping the present NATO arsenal intact.

The arrival of two American nuclear warheads at a British base can mean only one thing: the deployment of the United States missiles was decided upon a long time ago. The United States used the Geneva talks as a smokescreen. It has made a mockery of the hopes and aspirations of those West Europeans who naively believed that common sense might prevail in Washington.

USSR DENIES BREAKING MORATORIUM ON MISSILES

LD291932 Moscow TASS in English 1910 GMT 29 Aug 83

["You Must Be Mistaken, Mr Federal Chancellor" -- TASS headline; in transmitting this item TASS labeled it: "Rejoinder -- Missile Deployment"]

[Text] Moscow August 29 TASS -- New Analyst Vladimir Serov writes:

Official Bonn has undertaken an unthankful mission -- to justify the stationing of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. This is precisely the meaning of the pronouncements made by Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany at a news conference in Bonn. He was trying to prove that West Germany should make its territory available for U.S. Pershing-2's and Tomahawks.

How did the federal chancellor explain this policy line fraught with immense dangers for the West German population first and foremost? He alleged that the Soviet Union was not honoring its commitment, specifically, the moratorium on the deployment of SS-20 missiles for the duration of the Geneva talks.

But such allegations aren't true, and Soviet officials have repeatedly said so. But what does Mr Federal Chancellor care? He said that his U.S. friends have shown him photographs allegedly confirming that the Soviet Union is cheating on the moratorium, by continuing to deploy such missiles in the European part of its territory.

Perhaps, the federal chancellor has been misled? Why should he take for granted the photographs fabricated by the Pentagon or the CIA and refuse to believe the Soviet Union's official statements? The matter is evidently that yielding to Washington's tremendous pressure the present Government of West Germany, acting with zeal worthy of better application, supports the idea for the deployment of U.S. first-strike missiles in West Germany. But this policy line should be justified in the eyes of the public. This is where the mentioned photographs and similar "arguments' fit in.

The federal chancellor refers to NATO's "double-track decision," but it is known to have two aspects: the talks and the deployment of missiles. Mr Kohl is choosing the second because Washington is doing so. The Geneva talks have not yet been completed but first nuclear warheads for cruise missiles have already been shipped to Great Britain. The construction of the pads for the stationing of Pershings is is known to have begun in West Germany, while Washington has announced that in the near future it will start to deliver parts of Pershing missiles to the FRG. It follows from opinion polls that West Germany public opposes that. [sentence as received] So, attempts are being made to dampen its protests at least with the help of the statements distorting the position of the Soviet Union.

A few days ago the Soviet position on nuclear arms limitation in Europe was once again set out with all clarity and certainty by Yuriy Andropov in his answers to the questions asked by the newspaper PRAVDA. The Soviet Union has been doing everything within its capabilities to find solutions in the Geneva negotiations, to attain a mutually acceptable agreement which would head off another, lethally dangerous, spiral of the arms race in Europe. This is seen from the major proposals made by Yuriy Andropov as well.

It would seem that it is difficult to formulate the Soviet Union's position better -- the USSR is prepared to work toward an honest and just agreement based on the principle of equality and equal security. Nonetheless, Bonn keeps looking for new "arguments" which could be used in trying to justify somehow the deployment of new U.S. missiles in West Germany.

ISRAELYAN SAYS DISARMAMENT TALKS 'MARKING TIME'

LD291717 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Correspondent Vsevolod Shishkovskiy report from Geneva]

[Text] [Shishkovskiy] The curbing of the arms race and the averting of nuclear war were the main issues on the agenda of the 1983 Disarmament Committee session, which has come to an end. We asked Ambassador Viktor Levonovich Israelyan, the head of the Soviet delegation, to tell us about the atmosphere in which this important international forum was held and its results.

[Israelyan] The position of the Soviet delegation and the delegations from the other socialist countries in the disarmament committee reflected the distinctive feature of Leninist foreign policy: a sense of principle, energetic activity, display of initiative, constructiveness and flexibility. It is enough to recall certain Soviet proposals in the disarmament committee this year: the basic provisions of a treaty on the total and universal ban on nuclear weapons testing, very important new proposals to ban chemical weapons and ensure the safe development of nuclear power, and a whole lot of others. These proposals met with great interest and contributed to a certain degree of progress in negotiations.

At the same time, we cannot of course be satisfied with the results of the proceedings of the disarmament committee. For the umpteenth year it has been marking time. This must be put down to the U.S. delegation's position. We regularly and systematically heard an unequivocal "no" to the consideration of questions to do with averting nuclear war. This naturally blocked fruitful talks on almost all the disputed issues on the agenda of the committee. And yet the desire of the majority of states for constructive dialogue was so great that the position of the American delegation appeared isolated.

U.S. 'SINISTER PLANS' BLOCK SPACE WEAPONS BAN

LD300234 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] Washington has been doing everything to evade the discussion of the concrete questions dealing with nuclear and other weapons and ways to stop their builduup. A fresh case in point is an attempt by the State Department to belittle the significance of the Soviet proposals on space weapon control. More than that, it has been deliberately spreading falsehoods about the fact that the Soviet draft treaty to ban the use of force in and from outer space at targets on earth allegedly envisages what it calls inadequate means of verification. In this connection here is a commentary from our observer Vladislav Kozyakov.

Everyone who familiarized himself with the Soviet proposal spel'ed out by Yuriy Andropov in a conversation with American senators and tabled at the United Nations as a draft treaty can see for himself that the measures envisaged to verify compliance with the accord are reliable and varied. Article four of the draft says that to make sure that the points of the treaty are observed each participating state uses its national technical means of control. Article five obliges participating states to consult each other and cooperate on any issue that may arise in the implementation of the treaty. Significantly these consultations and this cooperation can be realized also by using international procedures within the United Nations framework. The same Article five provides for setting up a consultative committee. Any signatory to the accord can appoint its representative to the committee, which is to convene within a month, at the signatories' request.

But the Reagan administration alleges that these measures of control are inadequate even though the experience gained in the field of arms control clearly indicates the reverse. For more than a decade now compliance with the Soviet-American treaty on limiting antimissile systems and the interim agreement on limiting strategic offensive arms, known as SALT-I, has been verified quite successfully by the sides using for the purpose their national technical means and resorting to the activities of the consultative committee. There is every reason to say that such verification has withstood the test of time, and now, apart from the means of control employed under SALT I, the Soviet Union suggests that more relevant international procedures be put into effect.

Apparently the essence of the matter is not the fact that the Soviet draft treaty to ban the use of force in and from outer space against targets on earth offers inadequate means of verification, as the U.S. State Department claims. Obviously the Reagan administration least of all wants to meet halfway the Soviet proposal which, if realized, would prevent a very dangerous round of the arms race. The administration has worked out different priorities for its policy. Work is now in full swing to create sophisticated space weapons to achieve military advantages and prepare a nuclear war, which Washington strategists intend to win. Preparation has been underway to test a 6-meter-long missile to be launched from an F-15 fighter plane to hit objects in outer space. Another Shuttle flight is expected on Tuesday in line with the program that has been used to test laser weapons elements in outer space and is called upon to be geared to Pentagon needs more extensively in the future.

Now, when work is being stepped up to create and test advanced American antisatellite and other space weapons, the Reagan administration has been making all sorts of statements to cover up its sinister plans. It is to provide such a cover up that the State Department has apparently made a clumsy attempt to belittle the significance of the Soviet proposal to conclude a treaty that would ban the use of force in and from outer space against targets on earth.

PRAVDA 'INTERNATIONAL REVIEW' OF WORLD ISSUES

PM291920 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Aug 83 First Edition p 4

["International Review" by Vitaliy Korionov]

[Text] A Very Important Initiative

Reactions are coming in from all over the world to the outstanding event of recent days -- Yu.V. Andropov's replies to PRAVDA's questions. Yu.V. Andropov's replies are being studied and chewed over by statesmen and politicians and commented on by press organs and the mass media, and millions of people are showing tremendous interest in them. And this is no accident, of course.

The world can see that the CPSU and the Soviet state have again displayed good will in the interests of a positive solution of the problem that concerns the peoples -- the prevention of a new and exceedingly dangerous round of the nuclear arms race in Europe. This is the most pressing issue at the moment for the destiny of our continent and, moreover, for the destiny of world peace. The Soviet Union's stance on this question is perfectly clear. More than once the USSR has put forward at the Geneva talks far-reaching propositions capable of breaking the talks deadlock that has been artificially created by the U.S. side.

Now the Soviet Union is declaring its willingness to take yet another major step. In the event of a mutually acceptable agreement being reached, including nondeployment of the new U.S. missiles in Europe, the USSR, in the process of reducing its medium-range missiles in the European part of the country to a level equal to the number of missiles possessed by Britain and France, would liquidate all the missiles subject to reduction. This would mean the liquidation of a substantial number of the latest missiles known in the West as SS-20s.

The new and very important Soviet initiative makes a mockery of NATO allegations that the USSR wants not to reduce but merely to move the SS-20 missiles from Europe to the east. What is left of this "argument"? Precisely nothing. It also allays Chinese and Japanese concern in connection with the possibility of redeployment. The USSR has done and is doing its utmost to get results at the talks, to reach mutually acceptable accords.

Our position, Comrade Yu.V. Andropov noted, "is an honest, consistent and, at the same time, flexible position based on the principle of the equality and identical security of the sides. And if the United States and its NATO allies could show the slightest desire to reach a real accord on an equal basis, things would be quite different at the Geneva talks and an agreement would not be long in coming."

It has been demonstrated once again that Lenin's party, the Soviet land and our people have no more important task than that of protecting mankind from the danger of a nuclear conflagration. It has been confirmed anew that the USSR is sparing no efforts to achieve a mutually acceptable accord that would accord with the interests of world peace and the vital interests of all mankind.

Whether a decisive advance is made at the Geneva talks when they resume 6 September or Washington actually goes through with the deployment of its Pershing and cruise missiles in Europe, thus compelling the USSR to take corresponding countermeasures to preserve the balance of power on a regional, European, and global scale -- this now depends on the U.S. position. The peoples are waiting for a real and concrete response from Washington.

The Soviet Union has focused the peoples' attention on an another exceedingly important question -- the danger of the spread of the arms race to space. This is a real danger. The source of the danger is again to be found on the other side of the Atlantic. It was the United States that started the arms race in space. It has assumed very considerable dimensions under the present administration. According to U.S. newspaper reports, the Pentagon's "space" budget is already in excess of $7 billion. The directives on national space policy set the task of "maintaining the U.S. lead in the space field." This "lead" has a very specific purpose. Calling for efforts to "seize control of space," the magazine BUSINESS WEEK states that this is "equivalent to establishing world supremacy." One keeps hearing the following demands issue from the Pentagon: "Let's get the whole world in our sights" and "Keep the whole world in the grip of fear."

In 1978-1979 the USSR and the United States held talks on limitations governing antisatellite armaments, but they were unilaterally interrupted by Washington. In 1981 the USSR submitted for examination by the 36th UN General Assembly Session a draft treaty on the prohibition of the deployment of all types of weapons in space. The assembly came out in favor of the conclusion of this treaty and instructed the Committee on Disarmament to draft it. Again its work was sabotaged by the U.S. delegation. The reason is obvious: As the press reports, the United States intends in the very near future to embark on the testing of an antisatellite weapon and so the Pentagon wants to keep its hands free.

The USSR proposed including in the agenda for the forthcoming 38th UN General Assembly Session the question "On the conclusion of a treaty prohibiting the use of force in space and from space with regard to the earth."

In an attempt to set an example, the Soviet leadership made an exceedingly important decision: The USSR pledged not to be the first to put any type of antisatellite weapon in space, that is, it was imposing a unilateral moratorium on such launches for as long as other states, including the United States, refrain from putting any type of antisatellite weapon in space.

The determination of the CPSU and the Soviet state to curb all types of arms race is warmly welcomed by the broadest circles of the world public. The Soviet proposal, the U.S. paper THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER writes, draws mankind's attention once again to an obvious truth: Space can and must become the subject of arms control talks. The French paper LA CROIX notes: "The Soviet moratorium shows that Moscow has made a sober assessment of the situation. The Kremlin has expanded its portfolio of peace initiatives." "The Soviet proposal," Japan's YOMIURI states, "is a timely peace offensive, just like its previous pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons."

Lighting Military Bonfires

As a result of Washington's actions a seat of war danger has been created in the Caribbean region.

Under cover of the U.S.-Honduran "Big Pine II" military maneuvers, the Pentagon is continuing to mass naval, army, and air forces off the coast of Nicaragua. Parallel with "Big Pine II", the second stage of the "Redex-83" maneuvers has started in the West Atlantic and Caribbean with over 30 U.S. warships taking part along with warships from U.S. NATO allies Britain and the Netherlands. It is proposed that these ships will conduct joint actions with the armada off the coast of Nicaragua.

The large-scale "Bright Star-83" military maneuvers are taking place in the Near East and east Africa with troop contingents from Sudan, Egypt, Somalia, and Oman taking part along with a U.S. Rapid Deployment Force numbering over 5,000 men. The U.S. press calls them the biggest show of U.S. force in the area since World War II.

Preparations are under way for the large-scale "Autumn Forge-83" maneuvers in West Europe and the North Atlantic with a total of about 300,000 men taking part, including special units transported from the United States to West Europe, around 300 warships, and several thousand aircraft and tanks. NATO circles make no secret of the fact that during the maneuvers there will be a rehearsal of methods of so-called "limited warfare" against the socialist community countries.

U.S. warships, including the aircraft carrier "Eisenhower," can be seen off the Libyan coast. An NBC television commentator noted that "the Reagan administration would very much like an incident to occur between Libyan armed subunits and the aircraft carrier "Eisenhower" which would make it possible to teach Libya and, at the same time, Cuba and Nicaragua a lesson." The U.S. Administration, he adds, would like to "show that gunboat diplomacy is not just a phrase."

But it is not only a policy of deterrence. The main fact is that certain circles in the United States want to comprehensively poison the world political climate and create the impression that mankind is on the brink of war. In such a highly charged atmosphere it is easier to make preparations for nuclear war.

The other day the U.S. President made a speech in one of the centers of the U.S. military industry -- Seattle -- at the convention of the militarist organization, the American Legion. The speech was an attempt to justify Washington's dangerous course. The attempt was not exactly original. Naturally, there was a repetition of the fabrication about the U.S. "missile gap." Brandishing the bugbear of anti-Sovietism, the head of the White House even went so far as to say that the responsibility for the "seats of conflict and tension" in Africa lies with...the Soviet Union, whereas in Chad the United States is apparently only trying to "help the country get on its feet."

The anti-Soviet slander is part and parcel of imperialism's psychological war. It is discarding all recognized standards of behavior in the process.

Last week U.S. Ambassador to France Evan Galbraith published an article in the paper LA CROIX that was clearly unworthy of a diplomat. It was not only packed with inexcusable lies about the USSR. Its basic purpose was to drum into West Europeans' heads the point that the new U.S. missiles will be deployed at all costs. Galbraith is annoyed by the fact that "many figures in the United States and Europe are expecting the Geneva talks to succeed," and he declares: These are "fatal illusions." The U.S. diplomat is infuriated above all by the possibility that "some European countries will find a compromise with the USSR." No agreement with the USSR -- this is the credo of this underminer of international cooperation in diplomat's clothing.

Yes, Washington is impatient to impose its new lethal weapons on West Europe. The militarists are also in a hurry because millions of people in Europe are getting a clearer and clearer idea of the intensity of the danger facing the continent as a result of Washington's and NATO's actions. The mass antimissile movement is growing. The voice of reason is also becoming louder among influential political circles in Western countries.

The Greek Government has proposed to the other members of the Common Market the postponement of the deployment of the new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe. This proposal was supported by Swedish Prime Minister O. Palme. W. Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, expressed his complete sympathy with the Greek initiative. This prompted a further attack of displeasure in Washington. The United States demanded that the Greek Government retract its proposal -- which brought a protest from Athens. It is characteristic that the above mentioned U.S. demarche was backed by London and Bonn.

The Bonn leaders' approach is simply amazing. After all, it is obvious that the transformation of the FRG into a launchpad for U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles would create a new situation for that country. The FRG will not acquire security, in fact it will be in a more vulnerable position by far. Millions of people in the FRG are aware of this. A recent public opinion poll showed that whereas in May 72 percent of the sample opposed the deployment of the U.S. missiles, in July this figure had reached 75.5 percent, more than 61 percent of the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union supporters even declared that they would like the Geneva talks to continue without the deployment of the missiles. No wonder the authorities kept the pool result secret.

The U.S. Administration is continuing to heat up the situation in other parts of the world.

It is doing its best to internationalize the internal armed conflict in Chad. Some 2,700 Zairian paratroopers are operating on the side of the Habre regime. Israeli military advisers were sent into Chad with them. There are mercenaries there too, and there are hundreds of U.S. servicemen in Sudan on the pretext of servicing U.S. aviation equipment. A Pentagon mission has been to Ndjamena to discuss the question of increasing U.S. military aid.

Essentially what you have in Chad is armed intervention. While Paris talks about its desire for a peaceful settlement of the conflict, the number of French troops in Chad passes the 3,500 mark. The troops are in readiness status one. The paper LIBERATION writes of the development of the "biggest military operation our Army has conducted since the end of the war in Algeria." But the Ndjamena regime states that the current development is "inadequate." The pressure is being exerted clearly at America's request. Although this, of course, does not relieve Paris of responsibility for what is taking place in Chad.

The picture of Washington's subversive activity against peace will become even fuller if one mentions the increasing pressure it is putting on Japan and Turkey to make them take an even more active part in U.S. military preparations. This was confirmed once again by the U.S. secretary of the Navy's visit to Turkey and the talks in Washington between U.S. and Japanese military representatives. "The expansion of U.S. military facilities in Japan, which has a small territory and a large population," the paper ASAHI writes in this connection, "is producing a sharply negative reaction on the part of the Japanese people."

The aggressive circles of U.S. imperialism are trying to reverse the development of international events. But this attempt to resist the current of the times will not win laurels for its inspirers. They are gravely mistaken if they think they can succeed in pressuring the USSR in an atmosphere of tension. The Soviet Union and other peace-loving states and peoples are fully determined to wreck the imperialist adventurists' plans and to preserve and strengthen peace.

WORLD TRADE UNION CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW CONCLUDES

LD292052 Moscow TASS in English 1748 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 29 TASS -- The World Trade Union Conference on Socio-economic Aspects of Disarmament in the Energy Industries has closed in Moscow today. Representatives of the miners, oil and power industry workers' unions from 57 countries and ten international trade union organizations discussed problems pertaining to the participation of their organizations in the efforts for peace, which would make it possible to reduce and later put an end to the squandering of resources, and diverting them to meeting the urgent socio-economic demands of the working people.

The millions of the working people, whom we represent at this conference, said Jean-Paul Escoffier, secretary of the federation of the power industry workers of the French General Confederation of Labour said, know that economic and social progress, for which they strive, is inseparably linked with scientific technical progress placed at mankind's service, rather than used for preparing a devastating nuclear war.

At the present time, 12 percent of workers in the metal industry of the capitalist countries are jobless. If that industry were placed on a peaceful footing, unemployment would be eliminated. Therefore we must rally the ranks of all the working people of the world in the struggle for disarmament, said Alain Stern, secretary general of the Trade Unions International of Workers in the Metal Industry.

Imperialism, above all U.S. imperialism which tries to save its own resources, plunders the natural wealth of less developed countries. To this end it resorts to pressure and interference, including armed interference, in the affairs of other countries. This policy is a source of friction and tensions, and in the final analysis, jeopardises universal peace, said Carlos Rodrigues, secretary of the Federation of the Union of the Electrical Engineering Industry Workers of Portugal.

The delegates to the conference declared against the deployment of new medium range missiles in Western Europe. They unanimously welcomed the fresh peace initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union.

The conference displayed unanimity in the striving to wage a struggle against the build-up of military preparations, for the use of all resources solely in the interests of social and economic progress. This was placed on record in the adopted declaration urging all miners, oil and power industry workers of the world to pool their efforts in the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament.

Declaration Adopted

LD292235 Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 29 TASS -- "The arms race is fraught not only with the danger of a global catastrophe. Already today the latest technology, the most skilled manpower, the most valuable raw materials and huge electric power generating facilities are used for the manufacture of death-carrying weapons... [TASS ellipsis] This results in cuts in appropriations on the social programmes, an increase in taxes."

This is pointed out in the declaration, which was adopted today at the world trade union conference on socio-economic aspects of disarmament in the energy industries. The conference drew representatives of 72 national and 10 international trade union organisations of mining, oil and power industry workers from 57 countries. The delegates to the conference placed on record with alarm that the dangerous attempts of the imperialist circles at undermining the strategic balance, which shaped in the world, above all in Europe, create a real threat of a world-wide armed conflict.

The delegates to the conference declare: "We are unanimous in our striving to wage a struggle against the senseless and dangerous build-up of military preparations, for diverting the resources squandered on it, for social and economic progress, for meeting the vital needs of the working people." We support the call by the Prague World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War, "and call upon the governments of our countries to contribute to an improvement of interstate relations, in particular to improvement of Soviet-American relations with the aim of taking effective disarmament measures."

The declaration expresses hope for the positive results of the current Soviet-American talks in Geneva on the limitation of medium range nuclear weapons in Europe and limitation and reduction of the strategic nuclear forces.

"In this connection," the declaration says, "we unanimously approve of the initiative put forward by the Soviet Union, which opens the way to the attainment of an agreement in Geneva on non-deployment of new medium range missiles in Western Europe and a considerable reduction and scrapping of those already deployed on the European Continent. The delegates to the conference demand a freeze on the nuclear arsenals, an end to the production and development of all types of nuclear weapons and their delivery vehicles, a ban on the use of outer space for military purposes. We regard these measures as the first step on the way towards verifiable reduction of nuclear weapons. Our aim is total scrapping of nuclear weapons. The next step in that direction may become the creation of nuclear free zones in Europe and other parts of the world."

"We call upon all miners, oil and power industry workers of the world to pull their efforts in the struggle for peace, detente, disarmament and simultaneous dismantlement of all military blocs," the declaration says in conclusion.

UN MEETING OBSERVES SOLIDARITY WITH SWAPO

LD270911 Moscow TASS in English 0803 GMT 27 Aug 83

[Text] New York August 27 TASS -- The United Nations organization observed the day of solidarity with the Namibian people's struggle for freedom and independence started 17 years ago under the leadership of the South West African People's Organisation (SWAPO) in a ceremony here on Friday.

A meeting held on this occasion at the U.N. headquarters was attended by representatives of member states, specialised U.N. agencies, the Non-aligned Movement, the Organisation of African Unity, the League of Arab States and SWAPO. A spokesman for the U.N. secretary-general read Javier Perez de Cuellar's message which voiced support for the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people for independence and freedom.

Vinay Verma (India), speaking on behalf of the Non-aligned Movement, expressed solidarity with the heroic struggle of the Namibian people led by SWAPO, their sole and legitimate representative as recognised by the United Nations. He stressed that the non-aligned nations confirm Namibia's integral right to independent and free existence.

Alemayehu Seifu (Ethiopia), representative of the Organisation of African Unity, voiced support for the just cause of the Namibian people. We reject, he said, the policy of the racist regime in South Africa and its imperialist supporters, which is directed at perpetuating South Africa's domination in Namibia.

Socialist countries favour the earliest exercise by the Namibian people of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence and the transfer of all authority to the Namibian people represented by SWAPO, Richard Ovinnikov (USSR), said on behalf of the group of Eastern European countries at the United Nations. We back the demands of African countries for Security Council mandatory sanctions as regards the Pretoria regime and favour constant control over the settlement of the problem by the Security Council, not by a group of states.

The participants in the meeting heard with great attention the speech by Riundja Kaakunga, [spelling as received] member of the Politburo of the SWAPO Central Committee. The Namibian people, he said, will fight till the last breath for their freedom, against the hated colonial yoke. The battle against the racists will not be easy, but the just cause of the Namibian people will ultimately triumph he said.

REAGAN DEPARTURE FROM DETENTE POLICY ASSAILED

PM291456 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Aug 83 Morning Edition p 5

[IZVESTIYA Political Observer V. Falin "Conversation on a Topical Theme": "In the Web of Lies"]

[Test] Never has the world public been assailed by such a torrent of figures, special terms, and comparative data concerning armaments as now. Officials, generals, and propagandists of the United States and its allies kindly invite all comers to listen, look, and even, if they wish, feel -- when they visit the exhibitions of military hardware which are regularly held in the NATO countries. Such exultant candor: no secrets at all -- or apparently none.

Why has the militarist uniform been unbuttoned and thrown open like this, contrary to regulations? Perhaps it has been decided to let ordinary people into the holy of holies -- into the secret of the preparation of wars? Or is the public being hoodwinked and for this a spectacle in many acts and scenes is being played out?

Facts form the watershed between what is true and what is cunning. Facts alone, and yet more facts. And they, these facts, and nothing but the facts, constitute the foundation of accord. Quite recently both sides understood this. The most recent time was at the talks which culminated in the signing of the SALT II treaty which, naturally, covered all the strategic systems in the arsenals of the USSR and United States. And if at that time the medium-range weapons were bracketed off, this was purely because of Washington's stubborn reluctance to include this theme in the settlement package.

This is a well known fact and it remains to be hoped that U.S. officials will have sufficient circumspection not to dispute it. However, usually they do not dispute things but take a much simpler line -- they pretend that no such thing existed. You will remember how one of A.P. Chekhov's characters said: That cannot be because this has never been so. I have my own vision of the world and my "forefathers" -- R. Nixon, G. Ford, and J. Carter -- cannot lay down the law to me -- that was how President R. Reagan defined his line of reasoning when he took office. It was as if he was not assuming leadership of a state but taking over control of an office staffed by half a dozen clerks.

Realism Turned Inside Out

"The first thing that the administration did," R. Reagan declared this February at the congress of the American Legion, "was to assess realistically the nature of the world and of our opponents..." All this vaunted realism boiled down to the proclamation of the United States as the "embodiment of virtues" and the Soviet Union as a "focus of evil." How convenient! Hence, any whim of Washington's is good, and everything emanating from Moscow is deliberately bad. And it is not for military parity between the United States and the USSR that one should strive but to proclaim a world crusade against communism.

According to Reagan, throughout the seventies, the United States "appeased" the Soviet Union, and the latter, instead of showing "gratitude," displayed a "lack of restraint" and armed itself with systems "which undermine international stability" and which "encroach upon U.S. security." Patience, he said, has now run out and Washington will make good the "omission."

For the sake of clarity let us define what meaning is invested in the words and concepts employed. The Soviet Union did not want to content itself with formal equality on paper and it became the equal of the United States in concrete terms. This, according to Washington's version, is scandalous and attests to an "absence of restraint."

Did not the USSR stumble inadvertently, did it not violate agreements be deploying some prohibited and superlethal systems which upset stability? Not at all. The rank of "destabilizers," it emerges, is conferred upon the SS-18 and SS-19 Soviet ground-launched missiles which were in place back in the seventies and by no means fell outside the terms of reference of the authors of SALT II, and also upon the SS-20 medium-range missiles, toward which Washington had previously displayed indifference but which it is now demonizing without a trace of embarrassment.

As for "encroachment on the security" of the United States, such phrases carry heavy domestic policy overtones. It is being drummed into the heads of the American voters: For how many years did the superficial beings who occupied the Presidency prior to R. Reagan disregard the dangers threatening the United States and allow Americans to be entrapped by the snare of peaceful coexistence? Were it not for the new head of the White House, America would be under Moscow's heel. The conclusion is this: With Reagan you will not fall, but if you do fall it will be with him.

In general, these ploys are not at all that sophisticated if you think about them. However, the whole illusion lies in the fact that arguments about "Soviet threats" and about Washington's former "gullibility" are addressed not to pedantic seekers after truth but mainly to unassuming consumers of pop-information and jingoistic propaganda. Attempts are made to produce an impression on them and these attempts often succeed, especially when their instincts are successfully played upon.

Under the flag of "greater stability" -- does that not have a more noble ring? -- Washington is seeking ways to weaken the Soviet defense potential in both abolsute and relative terms and is trying to upset the structure of the USSR's strategic forces, in order, as the administration's preamble to the fiscal 1983 budget says, to "ensure our (U.S.) readiness...to successfully wage both a conventional and a nuclear war." In normal human parlance, "successfully" means just one thing -- gambling on victory.

In preparing for war in its extreme forms the U.S. leaders are fueling "psychological warfare" and are covertly hindering us wherever possible. The strategy and tactics of "economic" and "technological warfare" against the USSR, which in peacetime are to damage the Soviet national economy, are being rehearsed. The task is to wear our country down by opening up "important new spheres of military rivalry," by striving to "render obsolete the Soviet arsenals," and by complicating relations between the USSR and its neighbors.

All of this, taken together, is what the late J.F. Dulles called "brinkmanship." What "greater stability" is there here? That depends on whom you are talking about. For the United States it is greater: It stems from the reduced stability of the USSR and our friends. In terms of present-day ideas, this is absurd and even stupid. You cannot create two forms of security -- one (more reliable) for yourself, another (full of holes) for your neighbor. But what happens when a country of "unlimited potential," as many Americans traditionally suppose theirs to be, becomes tired of waiting?

Some Soviet weapons systems are extremely offensive to the U.S. leaders, particularly those systems which close the ways out of nuclear stalemate and by their very existence undermine the policy of strength and the concept of large-scale and limited, rapid and protracted nuclear wars, which the Pentagon's planners play out on their computers and on their fingers.

For the first time in modern history a situation has arisen whereby the two most powerful states neutralize one another in the military sense and whereby military strength no longer yields political dividends commensurate with the cost of maintaining it. For Washington, which is struck by the affliction of empire, this is a real nightmare and not the objective outcome of mankind's development. From Washington's standpoint, force will triumph if you try a little harder.

How? Detente and the beneficial reduction in tension in the early seventies were greatly determined by the increase in spheres of cooperation between the USSR and the United States and by the emerging principled possibility of reducing the intensity and scale of the military rivalry between them for the sake of preventing nuclear war.

Thus everything is to be turned upside down. Spheres of cooperation must not be expaned but reduced to the minimum. The arms race must not be curtailed but cranked up. And the fairy story about "destablizing Soviet weaponry" is a convenient propaganda method which passes off ideas which are based on U.S. exclusiveness and which discriminate against the rest as concern for the common good and which validates America's "right" to use its own destablizing weapons openly.

The Attributes of Stability

One can argue until one is blue in the face, of course, about what it is that strengthens stability and what causes instability. If one keeps to the rule that one's own interests are what matter most, no amount of arguing will produce a common denominator. It is appropriate to ask, however: When did that common denominator begin to be lost? After all, it did exist and was defined by the USSR and U.S. Governments as the principle of equality and identical security. It existed, you see, but R. Reagan's conservative soul could not accept identical security with socialism. He supports the kind of "equality" that would prepare for the socialist countries a place on the "ash heap of history," and while waiting for the requiem to be delivered the Americans are venturing to hold talks with the USSR "from a position of strength."

However, we shall not follow Washington's lead and change the rule book every decade. We shall try to calculate what it is that produces stability by relying on the only rational principle -- that of equality and identical security.

A number of political axioms must clearly be brought to the fore. It was they which, at the beginning of the seventies, ensured a certain consistency in Soviet-U.S. relations and imparted to them a constructive thrust. I have in mind primarily the recognition of the supreme importance of peace and the need to create objective conditions whereby the danger of nuclear war would finally be eliminated. In pratical terms the decisive role here was and continues to be played by a commitment by the sides not to strive for military superiority and their readiness to reduce the level of military confrontation.

It was on this basis that there was a rapprochment between the sides' positions which was crowned by the conclusion of the SALT I agreement and the signing of SALT II. It was the balanced nature of the commitments which ensured not verbal but actual equality and not formal but genuine noninfringement of each side's security that was the key to mutual understanding and to the positive changes in the international climate.

Strict commitments, like tight shoes, are not very comfortable. That feeling of discomfort was experienced even by R. Reagan's predecessors. Let us recall the projects for building "race-tracks" where MX missiles were to have run instead of horses. It was under J. Carter that the technology of cruise missiles and "invisible bombers" was developed. He gave the green light to the Pershings and Tridents. R. Reagan wrote off the "race-tracks" as freaks, but the rest he accepted with open arms.

"Invisible weaponry," first-strike systems sited as close as possible to the territory against which the strike is to be delivered, and the moving up -- in the guise of "forward defense" -- to jump-off positions for aggression of the facilities and forces which are to strike at and destroy the enemy in the heart of his own territory before he has entered the fray -- these are the important components of the much sought-after advantage. And furthermore, if space is militarized and attampts are made to protect the United States against retaliation by means of a "laser shield," there would be no reason to grieve and all the more reason to compare it to the old woman in Pushkin's story of the fisherman and the fish. The R. Reagan administration has more than enough desire; its desire is only second to its ambition.

But coming down from the high white clouds to the sinful earth, it must be stressed quite categorically that "invisible" weapons are as incompatible with the concept of stability as the unpredictability of the actions which have so captured the imagination of the White House chief, and are incompatible with consistency and continuity in state policy. The acquisition by both sides of "invisible" missile-carrying aircraft, "invisible" cruise missiles, and the means of waging war in space and from space would tremendously increase the danger of war and of any dispute devleoping into war. With "invisible" weapons any ambiguity or suspicious signal would seem like an imminent threat requiring a response. There can be no other way, particularly if you remember the degree of combat readiness of nuclear facilities; if you consider that some types of missiles stray from the center of their target by no more than a few dozen meters when fired over thousands of kilometers now; if you take into account the existence of sophisticated means of waging electronic war; and if you keep your eyes open to the fact that the United States conducts military maneuvers practically all year round and with increasing frequency according to a method which simulates a real attack on the USSR and other countries.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly proposed that rigid limits be established for military activity by states and that the scale of exercises and the areas in which they are held be restricted so as to strengthen the confidence that there is no threat. Unfortunately the Soviet initiatives have so far not met with a positive response from the United States and its allies. The latter prefer to have their hands free.

The present U.S. leaders are aiming at increasing the dangers for "potential enemies" at an increasing rate. This aim is expressed in the accelerated improvement of existing weaponry and changes in its possible use, in the development of the most modern and qualitatively new weapons systems, and in the massive movement of strategic weapons beyond national borders to the range of tactical and operational weapons for which the already dense network of U.S. military bases around the socialist countries is being made even denser.

The distribution is clear. A missile-carrying submarine of the "Poseidon" class based in Scotland or Spain is equivalent to two or three submarines operating directly from U.S. territory. In terms of guidance system, accuracy, and, mainly, flight time (6-8 minutes), the Pershing II missile is unequaled among the other systems with which the U.S. Army is equipped as a means of destabilizing the Soviet defenses.

It is best suited for making a preemptive attack. The Soviet Union has no bases. Consequently, even with a nominal equality of delivery vehicles and nuclear warheads, the advantage would be with the U.S. side.

In the restructuring of the U.S. strategic "triad" stress is being laid on providing all the elements of that "triad" with the properties of first-strike systems. The Americans themselves consider the MX missile a typical weapon of this kind. During the debates in the U.S. Congress it was noted that the deployment of the MX would lead to a reappraisal of U.S. military doctrine in favor of greater aggressiveness. The same should be said about the Midgetman mobile ICBM, for which a construction order has been placed with industry. It is proposed to link the number of these "invulnerable" high-speed missiles to the "number of targets on Soviet territory." It is already a question of many thousands of Midgetmen versus a ceiling of 2,400 delivery vehicles of all types as laid down by the SALT II Treaty and the concomitant reduction to 2,250 units as of 1 January 1981 had the treaty been ratified by the United States. In fact it is planned to completely renew the U.S. ground-launched missile potential and thereby to raise the level of the arms race spiral even further.

The radical restructuring of the missile forces deployed on submarines is being carried out at the same time. The U.S. Administration did not accept the Soviet proposal to abandon the building of the new generation of submarines of the Typhoon class by our side and of the Ohio class by the U.S. side. Before the end of the eighties Washington plans to launch 13-14 submarines of this kind, each of which in terms of combat potential corresponds to 10 Polaris-type submarines. By the early nineties the Trident-1 missiles on those submarines will begin to be replaced by the Trident-2, which is suitable for carrying out the same tasks as the MX strike missile. As a result, the submarines' combat potential will double again and a flotilla of 14 submarines will have more power than 250 Polaris submarines of 1960's vintage.

But even that is not all. To date it has been possible to find "experts" who have dismissed the "silent runners" -- the strategic bombers -- on the grounds of improved air defense facilities. They omit just one "detail" -- the strategic air force has ceased carrying bombs. It is being turned into a missile-carrying force. The lethal load is launched before the aircraft enters the active air defense zone. The first B-52G bombers equipped to carry long-range (2,500-km) ALCM-B missiles were added to the combat-ready forces of the U.S. Air Force Strategic Air Command in September 1981. All 172 B-52s will be re-equipped to carry cruise missiles (20 units per aircraft) by 1990.

Again it has to be said that the United States reacted negatively to the Soviet call to reject cruise missiles of 600 km range or more of whatever basing mode, including air-launched missiles. Our initiative, designed to prevent the appearance of a weapon posing an exceptional danger to peace, was answered by Washington's decision to begin the production of 100 B1-B bombers which have been called "air defense breachers," each of which is equipped with 30 cruise missiles, and to accelerate the work on the Stealth aircraft which is to carry the "invisible" cruise missiles.

Washington Is Stonewalling

One could go on and on with the dismal story of the destabilizing policy which adopts destabilizing means of waging war as its instrument. But that would add little of substance -- Washington has lowered its visor and is spoiling for a confrontation even at the negotiating table.

It is screening itself off with provocative demands against any constructive Soviet initiatives which affect nuclear weapons in Europe, strategic weapons, or the prevention of the militarization of space. "Were the United States and its NATO allies to have even the slightest desire to really negotiate on equal terms," Comrade Yu. V. Andropov stressed in reply to PRAVDA's questions, "matters at the Geneva talks would be quite different and an agreement would not be far behind."

But so far there has been and still is no such desire. The United States finds fault with any proposal -- be its author a bourgeois or social democratic figure, leader of an allied or a neutral state -- which calls for wisdom and which casts doubt on the validity of the course aimed at achieving military superiority. Washington arrogantly declares that matters will be as it dictates and no other way. But what about the facts? To hell with them. The United States needs only those facts which help to confuse the taxpayer and force him to shell out even more money for never-ending military expenditures. Whenever necessary they create the missing "facts" themselves. And from the mountains of weapons fall an avalanche of facts and figures created by the corrupt mind of those who have set themselves the aim of submerging the truth about the threat of war and of paralyzing people's will with a web of lies.

When the U.S. capital stages the next piece of nonsense about the "perfidious Russians" who are "destabilizing the situation" or preventing agreements which, it is alleged, would lead to "real disarmament," just remember that deep within the Pentagon the latest militarist fruit has ripened. The time has come to pick it and that is more easily done to the sound of gibes against the unorthodox and unfriendly. The louder the noise the more dangerous the venture. False music is played on false strings to false notes.

PATOLICHEV, BLOCK MEET, SIGN AGREEMENT

PM291459 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 27 Aug 83 p 3

[TASS report: "Agreement Signed"]

[Text] On 25 August N.S. Patolichev, USSR foreign trade minister, had talks with U.S. Secretary of Agriculture J. Block, who heads a U.S. Government delegation. Questions of Soviet-American trade and the possibilities for its development were discussed. At the foreign trade ministry they signed a USSR-U.S. agreement concerning trade in certain agricultural commodities.

Taking part in the talks and present at the signing on the Soviet side were: N.D. Komarov, first deputy foreign trade minister, and B.S. Gordeyev, deputy foreign trade minister; and on the U.S. side: D. (Amstutz), first deputy secretary of agriculture; Ambassador R. Lighthizer, deputy U.S. foreign trade representative; R. McCormack, U.S. assistant secretary of state for economic and business affairs; W. Zimmerman, U.S. charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, and M. Palmer, deputy assistant secretary of state for European affairs.

[Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 August 1983 Morning Edition on page 3 carried a TASS report headlined "Reception of U.S. Delegation" which notes in addition that USSR Foreign Ministry collegium member A.A. Bessmertnykh also took part in the talks.]

PRAVDA CITES SENATORS ON ANDROPOV MEETING

PM291531 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Aug 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS roundup: "Unswerving Desire for Peace"]

[Excerpt] 21 Aug -- By pursuing a policy of consolidating peace and international security the Soviet Union is persistently and consistently demonstrating a willingness to engage in fruitful and mutually advantageous cooperation and to collaborate with all states, including the United States. This is how the world public is interpreting the results of the conversation between Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and U.S. senators, and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and U.S. senators, and the major new initiatives unveiled by the Soviet leader in the course of that conversation. In their numerous commentaries, prominent statesmen and public figures, and the mass media in Western countries stress that the Soviet people's decision to introduce a unilateral moratorium on the launch of antisatellite weapons is another concrete demonstration of the USSR's goodwill and of its determination practically to strengthen peace and the people's security.

Carrying a statement by a U.S. State Department spokesman on the latest Soviet peace proposal, THE NEW YORK TIMES reports: "The State Department has said that it will 'study carefully any serious Soviet proposal' on the control of space-based armaments."

"The new Soviet proposals have made an enormous impression on me," said Senator C. Pell who led the party of U.S. senators who met with Yu. V. Andropov in the Kremlin. In an interview with NBC TV he stressed that the new Soviet initiatives to prevent the arms race spreading to speace are "serious" and "merit careful study." The senator pointed out in particular the importance of the Soviet leadership's decision to unilaterally assume a commitment not to be the first to put any antisatellite weapon into space, viewing this decision as a "positive step." "We are all passengers in a giant space-ship called 'Earth,' and whether we are all going to live together in peace or die together depends on how we cooperate," C. Pell said. He pointed that out at the senators' meeting with Yu. V. Andropov, which was held in a "warm and very frank atmosphere." There was a serious discussion of questions relating both to the international situation and to bilateral Soviet-U.S. relations.

Senator P. Sarbanes, who also took part in the conversation with Yu. V. Andropov, described the meeting in the Kremlin as "frank and constructive." He pointed out that the Soviet Union regards it as essential to secure an agreement on a complete ban on the testing and deployment of any space weapons for destroying targets on earth, in the atmosphere or in space.

The United States must promptly respond to the initiatives unveiled by Soviet leader Yu. V. Andropov. This is the view of distinguished U.S. scientist and public figure Kurt Gottfried, professor of physics at Cornell University and director of the Union of Concerned Scientists. Applauding the USSR's proposals aimed at achieving an ban on anti-satellite weapons, he said that "it would be foolish to ignore these proposals." "A mutual ban on these arms systems," K. Gottfried said, "will make it possible to prevent the arms race being transferred to space. Such a ban would also accord with U.S. interests."

'RIVALRY' IN FOREIGN POLICY DETERMINATION CITED

Reagan 'Displeasure' With Shultz

LD192348 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 19 Aug 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] In recent days on the pages of the American press [words indistinct] obscure hints and rumors have been appearing about the possible resignation of the U.S. Secretary of State Shultz. These rumors, THE WASHINGTON POST reports, prompted the White House to speak out in support of the secretary of state. But this was done so crudely that it had the opposite effect and merely strengthened the conjectures. For his part, an observer of the ABC television network, (Derricks), notes: If experience teaches anything at all then it should be said that only one person can exercise control over foreign policy. There cannot be two centers of leadership of this policy, but there can be only one resignation.

The matter concerns the growing disagreement and rivalry between Reagan's chief foreign policy advisers, in the course of which Shultz is apparently conceding his positions more and more to Clark, the president's aide on national security. It is worth saying a few words about this for this rivalry itself, in my view, reflects more deeper processes of the formation of Washington's political course. When George Shultz took over the post of secretary of state from the self-confident and ambitious Haig a year ago, it seemed to many people that he would be able to ensure, as was then said, harmony and stability in U.S. foreign policy. However, this did not happen. Exactly 1 year later the crude warlike foreign policy adventures of the United States have become so evident to everybody that the U.S. press is now writing openly about a serious lack of success and even failure by Washington in the Near East and in Central America, in West Europe and in Africa. Reagan, it seems, is not pleased with Shultz. This displeasure is expressed first and foremost in the cadre policy, so to speak. Shultz's people from the State Department are being gradually replaced by Clark's people from the National Security Council. This process has gone so far that the British DAILY TELEGRAPH announces frankly: William Clark has now taken the reins of government completely in his hands, with regard to America's foreign policy. Perhaps this has been said too sharply, but the facts remain facts.

Today's shake-ups in Washington departments are testimony to not only foreign policy failures by the United States, but to a significant intensification of opposition by still more die-hard and warlike forces, who are grouping themselves around Clark. According to American observers, Clark is a man distinguished by three qualities: personal devotion to Ronald Reagan, an animal-like hatred for everything that he calls communism, and a staggering ignorance and ill-informed state in the field of international policy. All of this, the DAILY TELEGRAPH also writes, arouses serious concern among critics who would like to see in the United States a more flexible (?period) and a less die-hard approach to foreign policy.

Reagan-Clark 'Alliance'

LD222331 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1905 GMT 22 Aug 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Lev Novikov]

[Text] In the first broadcast we spoke in detail about the situation in Central America.

The United States continues to whip up tension there, particularly around Nicaragua, which according to the definition of the newspaper LE MONDE recalls a fortress besieged on all sides. Poverty-stricken Honduras has been transformed against its will into a military bridgehead for the embodiment of the imperial schemes of U.S. policy.

Let us now talk about a person who more than the others has put his hand to this, even more so since many television viewers ask us to talk about this. It is well known in the United States that the Reagan policy of a show of muscle in Central America was created in the White House, and not in the State Department. In other words, everything is decided by William Clark, the President's national security adviser, and not at all by George Shultz, although he is head of the U.S. department for foreign policy.

I will quote THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE on this: Clark, the magazine writes, has become the most active champion in the Reagan government of speeding up U.S. military participation in Latin American events. The magazine notes that it was precisely Clark who convinced Reagan to sanction the major military exercises in that area, and it was he who chose former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to fill the post of chairman of the Bipartisan Commission on Central America.

But is it only here that one feels Clark's heavy hand? I will give you another quotation from the same magazine, THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE: he -- that is, Clark -- was successful in achieving the appointment of his deputy, McFarlane, to the post of special Near East representative. Apart from this, Clark supports more vociferously than anyone else in the White House the Defense Department's requests for an increase in arms spending. He is the most virulent champion in the government of economic pressure on the USSR and of a hard position at the Geneva arms control talks.

All the U.S. press writes the same thing about Clark, expatiating in every key the theme: Who will win? Will Clark beat Shultz or vice-versa? And the press comes to the conclusion, frightening to all, that the balanced, pragmatic Shultz is losing more and more ground to Clark. There is even talk of the possible resignation of Shultz, which would surprise no one in the developing situation.

In Europe, too, this unpublicized, but tense, duel is not viewed without misgivings. As THE LONDON FINANCIAL TIMES notes, the more success Clark achieves in asserting his influence over Shultz, the greater are the grounds for anxiety.

It would probably not be worth discussing all this if one were talking only about a power struggle. The essence of the matter goes deeper: At issue is who and how U.S. global policy is determined, which cannot fail to have an influence on the international climate.

Clark imparts to U.S. policy the severest possible nature, fraught with dangerous consequences. Clark's hand is felt everywhere, not just in Central America, but also in Africa, in the Near East and in Asia. Just who is he, this unremarkable man, as he is sometimes described, with such a remarkable influence over President Reagan?

In the time of the French kings, he would have been called 'sir cardinal," sitting in the shows and controlling the fate of the state. Clark is always the first to enter Reagan's Oval Office, and, so they say, sits on the arm of the sofa and expounds his ideas, the execution of which often freezes the blood of career diplomats.

Much was said about Clark at the time when he was appointed national security adviser to the President. A ranch owner and former member of the California Supreme Courts, he shocked all with his absolute ignorance on foreign policy, which he himself did not conceal. He is not interested in detail or specifics; he thought and thinks in general terms.

Many explain Clark's influence over Reagan by his many years of friendship with the President. But, we note, Reagan has many friends of years standing, yet none of them elicits such unlimited confidence. The reason lies elsewhere -- in the identical nature of their thought, wishes and will. Both Clark and Reagan believe that success in foreign policy is preceded by firmness and military determination. They both push their way through; hence the deliberate procrastination at the Geneva talks, with the illusory aim -- once again out of an inability to look at things realistically -- of forcing unilateral disarmament on our country. It is known that as regards the strategic arms talks Clark is emphatically against any kind of change in the U.S. basic position, calling for the dismantling by the USSR of two-thirds of its most powerful land-based missiles without analogous concessions from the United States. It is this kind of position that brings Clark close to Reagan. In fact U.S. foreign policy lies in their hands. This cannot fail to give rise to anxiety in many Americans, who, looking at things more reasonably, as distinct from the Clark-Reagan alliance, do not believe in limited nuclear war and the possibility of victory.

However, in the not-so-distant future the Americans will have the opportunity to express their opinion of the present White House policy more positively, so they can breathe freely themselves.

'PROTECTIONIST' U.S. ACTION AGAINST PRC TEXTILES

PM260959 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Aug 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Foreign Kaleidoscope"]

[Text] The U.S. International Trade Commission has accused China of dumping a number of types of textile goods. The Commission has resolved that duties on certain cotton fabrics imported from the PRC are to be raised forthwith by 22.4 percent. This patently protectionist action is being taken almost immediately after the recent signing of an agreement between the United States and the PRC on the export of Chinese textile goods to the United States.

'PROFOUND FRIENDSHIP' AT RECEPTION FOR PRC ATHLETES

OW300447 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Excerpts] A reception was held in Moscow's "Home of Friendship" on 29 August for the Chinese Women's Volleyball Team.

Professor Meliksetov, council member of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association, greeted the Chinese athletes. He said: Today, we are extremely happy to welcome the women volleyball athletes of the People's Republic of China. This year, we have already received several Chinese athletic delegations in Moscow. The Chinese gymnasts, who came to Moscow to participate in the international gymnastics tournament for the Journalist Cup, opened the sporting road to this country. We hope that other Chinese athletes will follow the steps of the Chinese women volleyball athletes, whom we greet here, and that delegations other than athletes will come here. The USSR has always sought to maintain closer contacts with China. Comrade Meliksetov introduced the activities of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association to the Chinese guests.

Zhang Yipei, leader of the Chinese team, also spoke. He said: [Begin recording] We, the Chinese women's volleyball team, come to visit the USSR this time. Wherever we go, we have been given a warm welcome by the Soviet people and cordially received by the sports commissions in various localities. We would like to thank them for their hospitality, which fully manifests the profound friendship between the peoples and athletes of the two countries. Today, we are pleased to attend this reception for us given by the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association. Particularly, we are happy to hear of the efforts of the association to develop friendly relations between our two nations in recent years. Such a development is conducive to deepening our understanding of the USSR and enhancing the friendship between the two nations. I wish to thank the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association, on behalf of all the comrades of the Chinese women's volleyball team, for giving us this reception. [applause] [end recording]

Comrade Kalygin, vice chairman of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association, also delivered a speech. He said: The friendship between the Soviet and Chinese athletes is a part of the traditional friendship between the Soviet and Chinese peoples. We profoundly cherish this kind of friendship. The Soviet people have always been dedicated to the normalization of relations between the USSR and China. In an interview with a PRAVDA reporter, Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, said: A great deal can be done in the sphere of expanding trade and organizing economic, scientific and technical cooperation, and in the field of cultural, sporting and other ties. We are confident that, objectively, the Soviet and Chinese peoples' interests do not diverge regarding the elimination of the danger of war and the strengthening of peace. Comrade Kalygin said in conclusion: We, the Soviet people, entirely agree with this remark by Comrade Andropov.

U.S.-JAPANESE MILITARY COOPERATION CAUSES 'ALARM'

LD262128 Moscow World Service in English 1430 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Viktor Vinogradov Commentary]

[Text] The head of Japan's National Defense Agency, Kazuo Tanikawa, has ended a visit to the United States. The visit received keen attention in Asian countries. Little wonder. The military alliance between Japan and the United States has long posed a serious threat to the security of Asian countries. Military ties with the United States are encouraging not only militaristic but expansionist sentiments in certain groups in Japan and this has been repeatedly noted in Asian newspapers. Given this background, both the governments and the public of many countries in Asia followed the latest visit to Washington from a definite point of view, apprehensive that the visit might be a signal of Japan's further move to build up its military potential.

These apprehensions were in vain. At a meeting with Kazuo Tanikawa, the American Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger called Japan to speed up the expansion of its military potential so that it could be able to cope with its obligations. This meant first of all giving the Japanese armed forces everything necessary to patrol the air and sea space 1,000 miles from Japan's shores. This area would include the territories and territorial waters of Vietnam, the Philippines, Malaysia and some other countries. The American defense secretary spelled out the problem this way: if the Japanese armed forces took over some of the functions now exercised in the region by American forces, the United States would consolidate its position in other parts of Asia.

The Asians don't seem to like this outlook, considering struggle in many areas against America's military presence. Tanikawa hastened to assure his American counterpart that Tokyo would not fall short of his expectations. In 1984, Japan is to increase its military budget by 7 percent, to $11.4 billion. The Nakasone cabinet has decided on the increase despite protests from most of the country's population. But Washington thinks this is not enough. Accordingly, Weinberger said the present rate of Japan's militarization was too slow, and Tanikawa promised cooperation on this question too. But, apparently, he could have said nothing else. Since the Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, publicly announced the intention of making Japan an unsinkable aircraft carrier for the United States, Japan's military circles have received a blank cheque from the government for any steps of a military nature.

Weinberger and Tanikawa agreed that Japan would earmark $300 million to re-equip the Misawa Air Force Base in the north of Honshu Island. The American aircraft command has set its sites on the base to deploy half a hundred F-16 fighter-bombers. These sophisticated machines can deliver nuclear weapons to approximately the same distance within which Japan's armed forces plan, in the near future, to undertake sea and air patrol operations. This means that the areas adjacent to Japan may shortly become the site of possible nuclear as well as conventional conflict with all the consequences for Asian countries.

At their talks, Weinberger and Tanikawa discussed many other issues. Here is their essence. In return for support for the American imperialist policy of military adventures, Tokyo will be given the opportunity to play an independent military role in Asia. This is so obvious that it has caused great concern, even alarm on the continent, including in China, whose leaders until recently were very (?coy) over news of the advancing militaristic alliance between Japan and the United States. Now they too, through the XINHUA news agency, and the RENMIN RIBAO daily, are warning Asia on the dangers stemming from Japan's militarization.

JAPANESE 'HAWKS': CANCEL NON-NUCLEAR PRINCIPLES

LD300731 Moscow TASS in English 0703 GMT 30 Aug 83

[Text] Tokyo August 30 TASS - By TASS correspondent Viktor Zatsepin.

Japanese hawks have once again demanded that Japan abandon its non-nuclear principles. This demand was made by Shinsaki Hogen, Japanese Foreign Ministry adviser, former deputy foreign affairs minister.

Addressing a Japanese-American conference on issues of cooperation in the field of security, summoned here on the eve of U.S. President Ronald Reagan's arrival in Japan, Hogen was quoted today by the newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN as saying that "Japan should reconsider its three non-nuclear principles and officially acknowledge the calls at Japanese ports of American ships with nuclear weapons on board and the use of nuclear-carrying American planes of military bases in Japan."

Hogen's position was shared by other Japanese participants in the conference attended by Goro Takeda, former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, H. Kase, former Japanese ambassador to the United Nations, and others.

According to local political observers, it was not accidental that Hogen mentioned the need for "official acknowledgement" of the use of Japanese territory by the United States in its nuclear stragegy. Numerous facts and accounts by well-informed persons show that the United States has long since "unofficially" used Japanese territory as a base for its nuclear fleet and aircraft, although leaders of the Japanese Government try to deny the facts. Thus, U.S. former Ambassador to Japan Edwin Reischauer disclosed that a clear understanding on this score was reached between Washington and Tokyo way back in 1961 during the review of the Japanese-American security treaty.

In this context, the demand of the Japanese hawks for "official adknowledgement" of the fact should be viewed as an aspiration of the ruling circles to cancel "officially" the parliament's resolution proclaiming three non-nuclear principles -- not to produce, not to possess and not to allow nuclear weapons on the territory of Japan, the country hit by atomic bombs. They thus want to legalize Japan's complicity in Washington's global nuclear strategy.

FURTHER REPORTS ON UNREST IN PAKISTAN, U.S. AID

LD291529 Moscow TASS in English 1428 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] New York August 29 TASS -- A mass demonstration of opponents of the military regime, in which about 10,000 participated, took place on Sunday in the Pakistani city of Larnaka, where former Prime Minister Bhutto, executed in 1979, was buried. According to a UPI report, fierce clashes occurred between demonstrators and police and Bhutto's son and nephew were arrested.

New Delhi August 29 TASS -- According to reports coming in, mass scale protests against the military took place within the past 24 Hours in Karachi, Hyderabad, Shahdadpur, Dadu and other major cities of the Pakistani Sind Province. Public unrest has spread to other provinces as well. Demonstrations have been held in Rawalpindi, Gujranwala, Sargodha and other cities of Punjab and in a number of communities of the north west frontier province. Quetta, the administrative centre of Baluchistan, has been paralized by a strike.

Fierce clashes between demonstrators and police are taking place in the Pakistani-occupied part of the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir. Fleeing repressions, thousands of people are trying to cross into India. According to them, armed clashes have flared up between the army and police units which have refused to quell campaigners for the restoration of democracy in the country. Numerous detainees are put to torture. More than 80 people have died in clashes and over one thousand have been wounded.

The military regime is trying to enter talks with leaders of different political groupings in order to dampen the upsurge of mass protests. Opposition is prepared to discuss the peaceful transfer of power to a civilian government if the sitting administration immediately lifts martial law and calls elections within three months.

A mass demonstration of students convened in front of the residence of the Pakistani ambassador in New Delhi. Participants in it carried placards demanding democracy for Pakistan and an end to U.S. arms supplies to Islamabad.

Meanwhile, Washington is scurrying to the aid of the Ziaul Haq military regime. It is now that the demonstrations have risen to a high pitch that the White House has announced fresh arms supplies to the Pakistani regime, the newspaper STATESMAN points out.

MOSCOW TO PROVIDE AID FOR INDIAN INDUSTRIES

GF271302 Karachi DAWN in English 23 Aug 83 p 1

[Text] Islamabad, Aug 22 -- According to a Soviet Embassy press release, more than 70 big industrial facilities either have been or are being built in India with Soviet assistance. They include the metallurgical giants at Bhilai, Bakaro and Visakhapatnam, the petrochemical giant at Mathura, and others. Nearly 100,000 skilled workers and specialists have been trained. By the number of scientific and technical manpower, India is third in the world after USSR and the USA.

The USSR and India have signed a long-term programme of economic, commercial, scientific and technical co-operation. India is the biggest trade partner of the USSR among the developing countries. It is followed by Libya, Argentina, Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan, Brazil, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, and others. Now Indian pilots Ravish Malhotra and Rakesh Sharma are successfully training in the Star town near Moscow for a space flight, the press release said.

DRA DEPUTY PREMIER'S FRIENDLY VISIT TO TAJIKISTAN

PM291901 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 19 Aug 83 p 1

[TADZHIKTA report: "Afghan Guests in Tajikistan"]

[Text] A DRA delegation headed by 'Abdol Majid Sarbuland, deputy chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers and deputy chairman of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society, has spent several days in our republic on a friendly visit. The delegation was comprised of party workers and representatives of public organizations.

The guests familiarized themselves with experience of economic and cultural building in Tajikistan and visited the Tajik Aluminium Plant, the Nurek L.I. Brezhnev GES, and a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

A Soviet-Afghan friendship rally was held in the city of Khorog, in which the DRA delegation members participated. 'Abdol Majid Sarbuland, Gorno-Badakhshan Party Obkom First Secretary M. Zairov, and others who spoke there voiced profound satisfaction with the strengthening friendship of the Soviet and Afghan peoples.

The delegation members had talks with K.M. Makhkamov, chairman of the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers.

On 18 August the Afghan guests were received by R.N. Nabiyev, first secretary of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee. He described in detail to the guests the flowering of the republic's economy and culture in the fraternal family of Soviet peoples and dwelt on the prospects for its socioeconomic development in the 11th 5-Year Plan. The successes we have achieved, R.N. Nabiyev emphasized, are the result of the CPSU's wise Leninist nationalities policy, the friendship of all the nations and ethnic groups of the great Land of the Soviets, and the advantages of the Soviet social system.

AQUINO ASSASSINATION, FUNERAL, INQUIRY REPORTED

PM291340 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Aug 83 Morning Edition p 3

["IZVESTIYA Press Service" article: "On B. Aquino's Assassination"]

[Text] Tens of thousands of Filipinos filed through the streets of Quezon City, a northwestern suburb of Manila, behind the coffin of Benigno Aquino, one of the leaders of the opposition who was killed Sunday. The funeral procession passed off without incident; however Western news agencies are emphasizing that Aquino's funeral, to be held Tuesday, will turn into a massive antigovernment demonstration.

Philippines police chief Major General Ramos assessed the situation as normal, but stressed that the police have taken measures to avert any "disturbances." Opposition leaders are accusing the government of not taking measures to prevent the assassination even though it knew of the existence of plans to eliminate Aquino.

Certain circles supported by the Western press are giving great play to a story that the ruling regime was involved in organizing the assassination at Manila airport. A report in LA CROIX, the organ of French Catholic circles, which cites the evidence of Kioshi Wakamiya, a Japanese journalist who was on the plane's steps at the moment of the assassination, is significant. The eyewitness maintains that Aquino was shot by the two security officers who were accompanying him. Straight after soldiers threw a man out of a military vehicle standing alongside the plane and shot him by the steps. He was then said to be the terrorist who had killed Aquino.

Member of the Philippine Supreme Court Fernando, who has been named head of the commission of inquiry into the circumstances of the killing, announced that its work will begin Monday.

SOUTH PACIFIC ANTINUCLEAR FORUM HELD IN CANBERRA

LD291446 Moscow TASS in English 1414 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] Canberra August 29 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Solovev reports:

A regular regional forum, in which the heads of state and government of 14 South Pacific countries participate, has today opened in the capital of Australia. The main item on the agenda is Australia's proposal to establish a nuclear weapon-free zone in the southwest Pacific. The primary aim of the proposal is to secure an end to French nuclear tests on the Mururoa Atoll and to prevent the Pacific from becoming a nuclear garbage heap.

Most of the participants in the forum believe that the status of the nuclear weapon-free zone should include a ban on the entry of nuclear-powered warships or warships carrying nuclear weapons into it. However, the newspaper CANBERRA TIMES notes that Australia and New Zealand, closely linked to the U.S. by their commitments in the aggressive alliance ANZUS and allowing U.S. naval ships with nuclear weapons to camp at their ports, are opposed to this proposal. Washington, the newspaper stresses, seeks through its ANZUS partners to prevent the establishment of a real nuclear weapon-free zone in that part of the Pacific.

Another important problem attracting the attention of the participants in the meeting is the granting of independence to New Caledonia, a French "overseas territory." The struggle waged by the indigenous population of New Caledonia, the Canaks, against French colonial rule enjoys public support in the South Pacific countries.

GDR'S HONECKER WELCOMES ANDROPOV INITIATIVE

LD291654 Moscow TASS in English 1619 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] Berlin August 29 TASS -- The German Democratic Republic fully and entirely welcomes the recent statement by Yuriy Andropov on the Soviet Union's readiness when reducing its medium-range missiles in the European part of the USSR to the level equal to the number of missiles possessed by Britain and France to liquidate all the missiles that are to be reduced in the event of the attainment of a mutually acceptable agreement including the renunciation by the United States of its plan to deploy new missiles in Europe. This was stated by Erich Honecker general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the State Council of the GDR. He received today the minister of foreign affairs of Denmark Uffe Ellemann-Jensen.

This step, Erich Honecker noted, is evidence of the Soviet Union's resolve to do everything to achieve a successful conclusion of the Geneva talks on the reduction of nuclear arms in Europe and ward off the danger posed to European and international security by the deployment of new American first-strike weapons in Europe.

This makes totally groundless the contentions of Western politicians that the USSR supposedly does not want to liquidate its missiles but simply intends to relocate them to the Asian part of the country so as to be able at any moment to bring them back to their former positions, the GDR leader stressed.

The Soviet Union, Erich Honecker noted, has confirmed again that it does not want to have a single missile, a single nuclear delivery vehicle and a single nuclear warhead more than the West, that it is prepared to liquidate a considerable part of its most modern medium-range missiles if the United States agrees to an accord based strictly on the principle of equality and equal security.

HONECKER, FRG'S BAHR DISCUSS EUROMISSILES

PM261035 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Aug 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Discussion of Urgent Questions"]

[Text] Berlin, 25 Aug -- E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received here yesterday E. Bahr, member of the Presidium of the Board of the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD]. According to ADN reports, urgent questions concerning the preservation of peace were at the focus of attention.

The most important task of our time, E. Honecker declared, is to prevent a new round of the nuclear arms race, which would lead to further complications in the world situation and increase the danger of a new world war. He expressed regret that the proposals advanced by the socialist states' leaders at the Moscow meeting have not elicited an appropriate response from NATO countries, including the FRG.

It is impossible to ignore the fact that the planned transformation of FRG territory into a launch pad for U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles would create a new situation here. There is no doubt that this will inevitably result in retaliatory measures by the USSR in order to protect the security of socialist community countries.

It is obvious that the FRG's security will suffer as a result of the deployment of the new U.S. missiles. Faced with such a development, there arises the question of what really forces the FRG leaders to act so recklessly in implementing the dangerous U.S. plans.

E. Honecker called again on the West German Government to review its position on this vitally important issue and advocate firmly the success of the Geneva talks.

E. Bahr stated the well-known SPD position on these questions.

BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV MEETS PCF'S MARCHAIS IN SOFIA

LD261252 Moscow TASS in English 1101 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] Sofia August 26 TASS -- In the conditions of the current tense situation in the world, which has become aggravated through the fault of the imperialist circles, there is no task more important now than to struggle for peace, against the arms race which threatens the world with a nuclear catastrophe. An important role in this belongs to actions for achieving progress at the talks on disarmament, and for averting the USA's and NATO's dangerous plans to deploy new U.S. medium-range nuclear systems in West European countries.

This has been stated during a meeting in Varna by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Georges Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party (PCF). They firmly condemned the crusade started by the USA against socialist countries, against all revolutionary and democratic currents for the purpose of changing the correlation of forces in the world in their favour.

Todor Zhivkov emphasized that those aggressive intrigues are reliably countered by the peace initiatives of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, including the USSR's recent proposal aimed at removing the danger of a new war not only on earth but in outer space as well.

Georges Marchais sharply condemned the malicious slanderous campaign which has been unleashed in the West against Bulgaria and which is aimed at doing damage to all socialist countries.

The leaders of the two parties expressed determination to continue, together with all peace forces, to actively struggle for peace and security, for relations of trust and friendship between peoples. They also pronounced for further expansion and deepening of fraternal relations between the BCP and PCF.

NEW SOVIET BOOK REVIEWS HUNGARIAN ECONOMY

AU261233 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 25 Aug 83 p 3

[Text] A new book of a scientific character, entitled "The Hungarian People's Economy," was published by the science publishers in Moscow a few days ago.

The book was brought out as part of a series. Its preface stresses: Study of socialist construction in Hungary can be expected to be of particular interest from the viewpoint of how the general fundamental interests of social constuction can be creatively applied in conformity with the characteristics of a given country's development.

The Hungarian experiences reinforce the veracity of the fundamental laws of socialist construction. At the same time, only a creative application of the fundamental laws to the given county's specific circumstances can produce the expected result.

The preface also notes that the 26th CPSU Congress called attention to the need to study and extensively apply the fraternal countries' experience. Studying the experiences of actual existing socialism provides a source for a creative development of Marxism in our era the preface stresses, and notes that the objective of the treaties is to present the creative application of the laws of socialist construction in Hungary.

The book reviews the history of socialist construction in Hungary, the transformation of the social and class structure, the perfection of the political system, economic policy, the economic problems arising in the phase of building advanced socialism, Hungary's foreign economic relations and foreign policy, social policy, and policy on the standard of living.

The book, which has almost 400 pages, is mainly based on Hungarian source material.

WESTERN CHURCHES JOIN ANTINUCLEAR CAMPAIGN

AU261724 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 24 Aug 83 p 2

[ARN article by Nikolay Kovalskiy, Soviet historian and professor: "The Believer Against the Nuclear Apocalypse" -- passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Text] THE PART PLAYED BY RELIGIOUS FORCES IN THE ANTIWAR MOVEMENT AND BY RELIGIOUS SLOGANS IN THE FIGHT FOR PEACE HAS ASSUMED LARGE-SCALE PROPORTIONS. FOR INSTANCE, AT LEAST 140,000-150,000 PEOPLE TOOK PART IN WHAT BECAME A HUGE ANTIWAR DEMONSTRATION DURING THE TRADITIONAL DAYS OF THE EVANGELICAL CHURCH IN THE FRG, ALTHOUGH ACCORDING TO THE WASHINGTON POST, THESE DEMONSTRATIONS WERE ATTENDED BY NO MORE THAN 20,000 BELIEVERS. THESE EVANGELICAL CEREMONIES CULMINATED IN A MASS DEMONSTRATION TO PROTEST AGAINST NATO's PLANNED DEPLOYMENT OF 572 U.S. PERSHING II MISSILES IN EUROPE.

The huge antimissile peace march from Sicily to Geneva, which was organized by the Christian Association of Italian Working People with the support of Catholic Action and the Pax Christi Organization also turned into a mass demonstration. However, it is most significant that church authorities have recently moved toward the fight for peace, especially the Catholic Church. An important role was played by Pope John XXIII, who supported the aspirations for peace expressed by many Catholics in his "Pacem in Terris" encyclical.

MUCH HAS CHANGED IN THE CHURCH'S ATTITUDE TO THE PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND WAR. This is evidenced by pastoral letters and other documents concerning such matters which the conferences of Catholic bishops of many countries have thought fit to put forward. After 2 years of work on their pastoral letter, the Catholic bishops of the United States by an overwhelming majority of votes passed a resolution to adopt its message. They rightly declared that their country bears particular responsibility with regard to nuclear weapons, because it was the first to make the atom bomb and the first and only country ever to use it. THE U.S. BISHOPS DECLARED THEY ARE AGAINST THE NUCLEAR ARMS RACE AND IN FAVOR OF DRAWING UP AGREEMENTS AIMED AT STOPPING THE TESTING, PRODUCTION, AND FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF NEW NUCLEAR ARMS SYSTEMS, THAT IS, IN ACTUAL FACT THE FREEZING OF THEM.

Similar pastoral letters were also published by episcopal conferences in the FRG and Austria.

THE PASTORAL LETTERS OF THE CATHOLIC BISHOPS WERE PUBLISHED IN HOLLAND WHERE, AS WE KNOW, THE STRUGGLE AGAINST THE DEPLOYMENT OF U.S. MISSILES HAS PARTICULARLY INTENSIFIED. THE BISHOPS DECLARED THEIR SUPPORT FOR THE "FIRST STEP" POLICY WHICH IS AIMED AT REAL DISARMAMENT BY MAKING ENERGETIC EFFORTS TO STOP THE ARMS RACE. THEY RECALLED ONCE MORE THAT THEY HAD ALREADY CONDEMNED THE NEUTRON BOMB AND ARE CURRENTLY AGAINST THE DEPLOYMENT OF THE NEW INTERMEDIATE MISSILES IN THEIR COUNTRY.

It is significant that all these pastoral letters, despite their diverse variations, are objectively aimed at the nuclear policy of the U.S. Administration and express concern over the consequences of such a course of action.

A FEW YEARS AGO THE PROTESTANTS SOUNDED THE ALARM IN THE FRG IN CONNECTION WITH U.S. PLANS TO CHANGE CENTRAL EUROPE INTO A "THEATER OF MILITARY ACTIVITIES" IN THE EVENT OF WAR BREAKING OUT. THE ACTIVITIES OF THE DUTCH ECUMENICAL PEACE COUNCIL WHICH PUT FORWARD THE FOLLOWING SLOGAN "LET'S FREE THE WORLD OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS, LET'S START WITH HOLLAND," ARE WIDELY KNOWN. THE PROTESTANT NATIONAL ECUMENICAL COUNCIL OF THE UNITED STATES ALSO SPOKE IN FAVOR OF FREEZING NUCLEAR ARSENALS,

The antiwar declarations made by religious forces are by no means limited to the borders of a single country. The world conference of "RELIGIOUS ACTIVISTS OF THE WORLD AGAINST THE NUCLEAR THREAT", played a great role in this sense. This conference took place last year in Moscow with the participation of representatives of Christianity, Islam, Buddhism, Judaism, and other religions.

The World Council of Churches, which binds about 300 Protestant, reform, and Old Catholic churches, together with the worldwide Alliance of Protestant Churches proposed convening a congress in which representatives of all the world's churches would take part in order to prepare a "PACT FOR FREEDOM AND JUSTICE."

Many clergymen spoke at the meeting in Prague, the slogan of which was "FOR PEACE AND LIFE, AGAINST NUCLEAR WAR." Bernard Kreps, a clergyman from West Berlin, made an appeal for people not only to morally condemn nuclear arms, but also to remember the causes which led to the present situation. How can you compare the Soviet Union, which has been calling for the destruction of nuclear weapons for many years, with the United States, which is methodically rejecting all proposals and creating more and more kinds of new arms for mass annihilation, he said.

MOREOVER, THE BELIEVERS AND THEIR PASTORS ARE ACUTELY AWARE OF THE FACT THAT THE POLICY OF NUCLEAR THREAT AND NUCLEAR ARMS BUILDUP ARE AT ODDS WITH THEIR MORAL AND ETHICAL PRINCIPLES. IT IS BECOMING MORE AND MORE OBVIOUS THAT THE "SOURCE OF EVIL" AND THE THREAT TO PEACE IS BY NO MEANS THE SOVIET UNION, BUT THE U.S. ADMINISTRATION WHICH HAS CHOSEN THE PATH OF MILITARY CONFRONTATION.

The attitude of religious circles to the problems of peace and war is one of the manifestations of the great changes which have occurred in religious communities over recent decades. Religious circles have also been influenced by the processes of social and national liberation which have captured the peoples of the world, and a greater part of them want to keep abreast with the modern world. An expression of this aspiration was the appointment of the General Ecumenical Church Council and the various changes which were made in many Protestant churches.

Even if a rightwing faction of the circles in power in Western countries condemns these changes and refuses to recognize them, the progressive forces of the present day will assume a positive attitude towards them. The 26th CPSU Congress (held in 1981) while stressing, among other things, the importance of cooperation in preventing the outbreak of war and in consolidating peace through all peace-loving forces, also pointed out the great significance of cooperating with religious circles.

FRG CHANCELLOR SEES MISSILE ISSUE 'SETTLED'

PM300818 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Aug 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "The Old Course"]

[Text] Bonn, 27 Aug -- FRG Chancellor H. Kohl held a press conference here yesterday. The FRG chancellor's address demonstrated that the official West German authorities still have no intention of reviewing their position: The Bonn cabinet head again advocated the deployment of the new U.S. nuclear missiles, taking refuge in arguments about the need to achieve a "constructive result at the Geneva talks" and giving the impression that the Soviet side and not the United States can be held completely responsible if the Geneva talks fail.

Answering the question whether his government was aware how much damage East-West political relations would suffer if the Pershing II and cruise missiles were deployed on FRG territory, H. Kohl said: "We will have to live with the possible political consequences." Thus he made it clear that the FRG Government regards the question of missile deployment as settled and, consequently, is defying the wishes of the broad popular masses of the FRG by showing no interest in developing political relations between East and West.

Kohl Describes Andropov Letter

NC261052 Paris AFP in English 1042 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] Bonn, Aug. 27 (AFP) -- Soviet President Yuriy Andropov is hopeful there will be an agreement between Washington and Moscow on Euromissiles at Geneva before the end of the year, West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl told a press conference here today.

"The Soviet leader wrote this in a letter he sent to me while I was on holiday," he added. President Ronald Reagan assured Mr Kohl, also by letter, that the U.S. would do all it could to reach an agreement at Geneva in 1983. Mr Reagan also told Mr Kohl that he would be interested in meeting Mr Andropov.

The chancellor confirmed that West Germany still held to its decision to allow Pershing II missiles to be deployed in this country by the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) before the end of the year if there was no agreement by then at Geneva. He said he was not in the least impressed by a recent public opinion poll made by one of the main television networks that 75 percent of West Germans opposed the Pershing II decision. "A poll can not take the place of political decisions," he explained.

USSR SENTENCES BELGIAN TO DEATH FOR WAR CRIMES

PM291448 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 21 August 1983 Second Edition publishes on page 5 a 1,750-word article written by TASS political observer B. Chekhonin specially for SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA under the rubric "Lessons of a Trial" and under the headline "Not Evading Retribution." It describes the trial of Ye. A. Lukyanov, a Belgian citizen of Kalmyk origin, on charges of war crimes in the USSR.

The article begins by presenting the "Western" side of the case -- Lukyanov protested his innocence backed by the Belgian authorities, maintaining that he was a Belgian citizen wrongfully arrested during a tourist trip to his "beloved" homeland.

The charges against him under Soviet law are then enumerated -- his participation from 1942 in a punitive corps engaged in committing atrocities against his own people, backed up by eyewitness accounts.

Chekhonin then recalls the great powers' agreement in 1943 that all war criminals be tried in the region where they committed their crimes. The West's reluctance in this case, he says, is because the West has found a "very useful" role for such war criminals in their "crusade against communism." Lukyanov, he points out, "was actively engaged in Belgium in actively directed toward undermining the USSR's economic and military might. He participated in anti-Soviet organizations, repeatedly slandered the USSR's policy, and called for the overthrow of Soviet power in the USSR 'by means of internal revolution'." Lukyanov was in fact carrying anti-Soviet literature when arrested, Chekhonin explains. The criminal, he concludes, was sentenced to death.

MARINES' 'DIRECT ARMED INTERFERENCE' IN LEBANON

LD291337 Moscow TASS in English 1104 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] Beirut August 29 TASS -- U.S. Marines, who make up the backbone of the "multi-national force" in Lebanon, have turned to direct armed interference in the internal Lebanese developments. They opened fire on the Lebanese, taking part in a shootout which flared up yesterday in the region of Beirut International Airport.

The development of the situation in Lebanon convincingly shows that the United States, coordinating its actions with Tel Aviv, is seeking to extract maximum profit from the Israeli invasion of this Arab country, partition it and turn it into a staging area for aggressive forays against neighbour countries. The Pentagon is known to be keen on increasing by one thousand the numerical strength of its interventionist force already stationed in Lebanon.

'DEADLINE' FOR MARINES IN LEBANON QUESTIONED

LD292054 Moscow TASS in English 1825 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] New York August 29 TASS -- Commenting on the death in Lebanon of three Marines from the U.S. contingent of the so-called multi-national peace-keeping force in that country, the television company ABC noted that the Reagan administration had still not made an explicit statement on the deadline of the stay of U.S. Marines in Lebanon. The ABC recalled that the first contingent of U.S. Marines had been sent to Beirut exactly one year ago. President Reagan declared publicly then that the Americans would stay there for only a short time. The Marines were withdrawn from Lebanon after 30 days, but they had reappeared there very soon after. At first there were 600 of them, then 800 and now 1,200. Intense combat, in which U.S. servicemen are actively involved, have been [as received] on in the area of Beirut for the past several days.

The lack of clarity as regards the duration of the stay of "the multi-national force in Lebanon," in the opinion of observers, is further evidence that Washington intends not only to preserve but also to considerably expand U.S. military presence in Lebanon in particular and the Middle East in general under the cover of "the peace-making mission."

U.S., ISRAEL PLAN TO 'SETTLE DOWN' IN LEBANON

LD262055 Moscow TASS in English 1847 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] Beirut August 6 TASS -- It is becoming increasingly obvious that the USA and Israel intend to settle down in Lebanon firmly and for a long time. Along with strengthening its garrison stationed in Beirut and on its outskirts, the USA is building jointly with Israel new fortifications establishing electronic tracking stations and observation posts in southern Lebanon. The U.S. military expansion in that country is seen, in particular, from the recently more frequent visits to Lebanon of the Pentagon's representatives. Following Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff John Vessey, Lebanon has been visited the other day by Deputy Commander of the Corps of the Marines Paul Kelley and the U.S. Secretary of the Navy Lehman. The latter has actually reaffirmed in his statement that the United States intends to consolidate ground in cooperation with the Lebanese Army units trained and armed by the Americans in the areas from where the Israeli troops will be withdrawn.

The practical measures taken by the Washington administration to achieve its imperial aims are also evidence that the USA is placing stake on the use of the regular Lebanese Army. As is claimed here, the plans of the USA provide for a partitioning of the state of Lebanon according to religion, the southern part of Lebanon remaining under the Israel occupation.

According to a dispatch from an ABC military correspondent, the Pentagon, the State Department and the White House are preparing a plan for widening the military role of the USA in Lebanon under the pretext of "maintaining peace" in that country. The number of the American Marines in Lebanon is expected to be increased by 1,000 soon. It is also planned to increase the strength of the French and Italian contingents of the multi-national force, which is to be joined by British troops.

By establishing its control over Lebanon's territory, U.S. imperialism is actually turning that country into a springboard of aggression against the neighbour Arab states.

Meanwhile tensions continue running high in Lebanon. Over the past twenty-four hours Israeli occupation troops repeatedly opened fire on the positions of the Syrian troops, of the inter-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon, and detachments of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Israeli troops exercises are continuing in the area of Ar-Rafid valley with the participation of tanks and helicopters. Yesterday the interventionists sent up to 60 tanks and armoured personnel vehicles to the Ash Shuf and 'Alayh area. The Israelis are toughening the campaign of terror and repressions against the peaceful population of southern Lebanon. Mass arrests were carried out in Sayda, Ma'rakah and 'Arba villages and other populated localities.

FURTHER COVERAGE ON BEGIN INTENTION TO RESIGN

Possible Begin Successors

LD292357 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2010 GMT 29 Aug 83

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Aleksandr Korshunov]

[Text] As you probably already know, Israeli Prime Minister Begin has announced his intention to resign. His final decision on this has not yet been taken, but the Israeli Cabinet, made up of representatives of the right-wing Likud coalition, are trying to persuade Begin not to leave his post.

There is much speculation and guessing at the moment about Begin's possible successor. For example people are mentioning the present Minister of Foreign Affairs Shamir; Deputy Prime Minister Levi; and Minister of Defense Arens.

Well, we have a fair idea of what kind of people they are. Shamir, for example, who is now 67 years old, was in the past one of the leaders of the Zionist Stern group assault detachments, which even the bourgeois mass media call gangs, operating in Palestine when it was a British mandate. Defense Minister Arens has extreme ultra-right views: it was he who, while Israeli ambassador to the United States, called Tel Aviv's aggression against Lebanon the most humane war in human history.

Begin's departure could of course bring certain name changes in the Israeli Government, but it will not change the aggressive, expansionist and pro-U.S. course of this state at all.

Israeli Communist Party Views

LD291952 Moscow TASS in English 1933 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] Rome August 29 TASS -- The Politbureau of the Communist Party of Israel Central Committee has issued a statement here. The statement stresses that the intention to resign, which was announced by Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin, is evidence of the failure of his policy of war and occupation, the fiasco of his economic policy. It is a sign of a deepening crisis in the Israeli society, mounting mass discontent with the actions by the government.

The Communist Party, the statement says, demands that early parliamentary elections be held and a government be formed to pursue a fundamentally new policy aimed at ensuring peace, democracy and social progress. It is only this way that one can deliver the Israeli people from the horrors of war and eliminate the threat of fascism.

The statement by the Politbureau of the Communist Party of Israel Central Committee notes that a Middle East settlement in the interests of all peoples and states of the region is possible only on condition of Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, from all the Arab territories occupied since 1967 and recognition of the right of the Arab people of Palestine to the creation of an independent state along with the state of Israel. The way to it lies through the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all sides concerned, including the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Arab Palestinian people, as well as the USSR and the USA.

USSR COMMISSION ON ISRAELI CRIMES HOLDS SESSION

LD271128 Moscow TASS in English 0907 GMT 27 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 27 TASS -- The Soviet public commission investigating Israeli crimes in Lebanon has held its regular meeting here.

A TASS correspondent asked the commission's chairman, Director of the Institute of State and Law and corresponding member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences Vladimir Kudryavtsev to describe its activity.

"Our commission was set up more than a year ago," Vladimir Kudryavtsev said, "during the fierce fighting in Lebanon. Actions by the Israeli aggressors in that country gave rise to profound indignation of the Soviet people. And so the commission was established on the initiative of several public organisations. It comprised forth members -- lawyers, doctors, workers in culture, journalists and Middle East experts. Its objective is to [word indistinct] and record facts of the Israeli aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, inform the Soviet public about them and render assistance to the international commission probing into Israel's crimes against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples."

The commission's latest session, Kudryavtsev said, expressed support for the aims and tasks of the international conference on Palestine opening in Geneva on August 29. "It found that it is necessary to draw attention to the fact that the Israeli aggression is continuing although the war in Lebanon is over. Israeli occupation troops expel the Arab population from its territories. The demographic structure in the region is being broken, and the rights of local inhabitants are grossly violated. Israeli authorities issued more than 900 military orders during the time of the occupation, which, in fact, destroyed local legislation which took into account Arab traditions. The occupation of the Arab territories is a flagrant violation of the policy of racism and racial discrimination.

"The objective of the occupation authorities is obvious: to annex fully the occupied territories. Under international law, such actions are qualified as aggression, which is an international crime."

A resolution adopted at the session says that the Palestinian problem remains very acute and demands immediate solution, Kudryavtsev pointed out. The crux of the problem is that the Palestinian people are denied the possibility to exercise their inalienable national right to self-determination, including the right to set up an independent state of their own, and the right of the Palestinians to return home in line with appropriate U.N. decisions. The exercise of this right should be preceeded by a total and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including the Palestinian territories with the eastern part of Jerusalem. This would create conditions for reaching a comprehensive and just Middle East settlement.

The aggressive policy of Israel, vigorously aided by the United States, is the chief obstacle in the way of this settlement.

The commission, Vladimir Kudryavtsev concluded, denounced Israel's crimes. It contends that an end should be at last put to them.

ISRAEL 'KINDLING' SOVIET JEWS TO ESPIONAGE

PM291933 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 25 Aug 83 First Edition p 3

[V. Marinin article under the rubric "Exposes": "Mossad's Beaten Stakes"]

[Text] Subversive espionage activity is inseparable from the practice of modern Zionism. Virtually all its major organizations now have special departments, which most frequently bear the title of "research" departments. They engage in gathering espionage information and preparing recommendations based on it for the leadership of the world Zionist movement.

In Israel espionage and subversive, terrorist activity were elevated long ago to the rank of state policy. And this is reflected in the very structure of the espionage services. Their activities are directed by a coordinating committee, whose head is directly subordinate to the prime minister. The committee's chairman is the leader of Mossad (Israel's Central Intelligence Agency). It is precisely Mossad that draws up and implements plans connected with political, scientific, and technical espionage and with "psychological war."

The Zionist special services devote chief attention to the Soviet Union. They are constantly kindling anti-Soviet hysteria, fabricating various kinds of rumors about the "persecution" of Jews in the USSR, fanning anti-Soviet feeling in Israel and in Jewish communities in other countries, organizing provocations against our diplomats and employees of foreign trade organizations abroad, preparing raids on Soviet establishments, and holding various kinds of anti-Soviet "conferences" and other assemblies. Mossad cooperates closely with the CIA, coordinating anti-Soviet and anti-Arab actions with it.

General G. Keegan, former leader of the U.S. Air Force intelligence service, frankly stated in an interview with a JERUSALEM POST correspondent that in return for every dollar spent on aid to Israel, the United States receives $1,000 in the form of various services, including in the form of access to secret information about the USSR.

Emigration from the USSR is the channel along which Israeli intelligence endeavors to obtain Soviet secrets. Zionist intelligence officers are specially engaged in organizing the emigration of certain Soviet citizens of Jewish nationality to Israel. In advance, through their emissaries, they orient and instruct candidates for emigration, trying to get from them as much information of a military, technical, and economic nature as possible. A considerable proportion of this information subsequently finds its way to the CIA.

The Israeli espionage services and subversion centers channel constant efforts into creating a network of nationalist circles and groups in the USSR and imparting an anti-Soviet nature to their activity. Soviet citizen L. Tsynin, who has broken with Zionism, has described in detail how such circles are used as tools by the Zionist subversion and espionage services. In Odessa, for example, there existed a "linguistic circle" for the study of ancient Hebrew literature. In fact, its members gathered information on all the city's citizens who might be provoked into emigrating to Israel.

The Zionist special services purposefully gather snippets of information about persons of Jewish nationality living in the Soviet Union, and particularly about those who hold prominent posts or have access to secret information.

One important direction in the activities of the Zionist special services against the USSR is the organization of "proof" of the "existence" of anti-Semitism in the Soviet country and of flareups of national enmity. There are many instances where agents recruited by Zionists have fabricated false materials on the "persecution" and "oppression" of Jews in the USSR. For many months the Israeli spy S. Dolnik supplied Mossad agents with information about "acts of vandalism" against Jews. He used photomontage to obtain portrayals of desecrated monuments and graves and disfigured synagogues. Those fictitious materials turned up in the pages of the Western press. In this way anti-Soviet feeling was being stirred up, and enmity toward and mistrust of the USSR were being disseminated.

Spies who were engaging in disseminating hostile propaganda and gathering secret information or who were trying to organize nationalist underground groups of an anti-Soviet nature were repeatedly arrested in the Soviet Union in the seventies. Thus, a certain (F. Kroun) was arrested while attempting to gather secret information on the Baykonur cosmodrome. The "tourists" (Shuster), (Mishkin), (Kamenir), (So), (Kuel), (Leybovich), (Galperin), Mr and Mrs (Avidan), and others disseminated malicious anti-Soviet literature and incited young people to riot with a view to then disseminating all over the world misinformation about "mass unrest" among persons of Jewish nationality in the Soviet Union.

One of the most widespread methods of "luring" Jews to Israel, widely used by the Zionist special services, is the organization of false invitations to USSR citizens from their "relatives" in the West.

The majority of honest Soviet citizens resolutely reject the uninvited "concern" and send back unwanted invitations. In Moldavia, for example, Sarra Chernyak, chief accountant of one of the construction enterprises, unexpectedly received an invitation and then a parcel from a certain (Tsvi Drukman), who called himself her distant "relative." S. Chernyak indignantly refused the "gift" and returned it together with the invitation to (Drukman). In her letter she wrote: "We do not wish to emigrate from the USSR. The Soviet Union was and will be our only motherland, in which we take pride." Of course, Chernyak did not know that Israeli intelligence had organized the "invitation" to her.

S. Deli, for example, wrote in his statement to the USSR MVD: "I have received an invitation to take up permanent residence in Israel and am indignant at this as I have never asked anyone for this, and I have not known nor wish to know the sender (M. Elizer).

"I have been a CPSU member since 1945. My motherland and that of my family is the USSR. I defended it with gun in hand -- for which I have seven government awards.

"I hand you the invitation for work on exposing the provocative actions of Zionist circles."

When Deli wrote his statement he did not yet know that (Elizer) is a paid agent of Mossad.

In luring people into their nets, the organizers of dirty deeds unscrupulously use any means. Agents use measures such as handouts and "gifts" to kindle a sense of greed in certain people with a predilection for easy profit, draw them into speculations and machinations, and, having once made them break the law, then compel them obediently to fulfill any assignments.

V. Slepak, A. Zavurov, Yu. Berkovskiy, S. Levinzon, and others, having grown accustomed to "gifts" and embarked on the path of speculation, found themselves compelled to "earn" the handouts from abroad and fulfill missions for the special services.

Persons who earlier committed crimes on USSR territory and also war criminals who collaborated with the fascists' punitive services during World War II are working in many anti-Soviet Zionist centers.

These persons engage in gathering and disseminating any fabrications, just so that they can harm the Soviet state. They disseminate anti-Soviet literature and ascertain through emigres the addresses and telephone numbers of Soviet citizens who might immigrate to the West or give shelter to agents sent secretly into the Soviet Union.

The subversive espionage activity of Zionist centers against the USSR is not easing off, but their efforts are failing. They have not succeeded in bringing about the emigration from the USSR of citizens of Jewish nationality on the scale they would have liked. They are also failing to undermine the Soviet people's cohesion -- emissaries receive a rebuff to attempts to incline our country's citizens toward betrayal. The activity of the espionage and subversion services will continue to be doomed to failure, for it finds no support and has no breeding ground.

KORNIYENKO MEETS WITH OUTGOING EGYPTIAN ENVOY

PM260957 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Aug 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed "Official Report"]

[Text] On 23 August, G.M. Korniyenko, USSR first deputy foreign minister, received Hasan Qandil, Egyptian charge d'affaires in the USSR, in connection with the completion of his mission in Moscow.

During the talk some questions of relations between the USSR and Egypt were broached.

USSR-EGYPTIAN FOREIGN MINISTRIES SEND TELEGRAMS

PM291239 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Aug 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Foreign Ministry and the Foreign Ministry of the Arab Republic of Egypt exchanged congratulatory telegrams on the occasion of the 26 August 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Egypt.

UN'S DE CUELLAR COMMENTS ON CAPETOWN TALKS

PM291325 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Aug 83 Morning Edition p 3

[Untitled TASS report]

[Text] London, 26 Aug (TASS) -- UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar has completed consultations with the South African authorities on the Namibian problem which he has been pursuing in accordance with a Security Council mandate.

According to REUTER, the UN delegation has flown to Namibia, where it intends to familiarize itself with the situation in the northern areas of the country near the Angolan border and meet with political figures and the South African administrator in Namibia.

At a Capetown press conference J. Perez de Cuellar reported that the talks had dealt with implementation of the basic provisions of UN Security Council Resolution 435. With regret, he stated that it is for the moment impossible to fix a date for a cease-fire and for a start on the implementation of the plan to create an independent state in Namibia.

The secretary general reemphasized that the demand put forward by the South African side that Cuban troops be withdrawn from Angola as a precondition for settling the Namibian problem falls outside the framework of the negotiations. The world community, he stressed, demands the immediate and unconditional implementation of the UN's Namibia plan.

For his part, South African Minister of Foreign Affairs R. Botha announced that South African forces will stay in Namibia until such time as the Cuban military contingent is withdrawn from Angola." He made it quite clear, that on this question Pretoria is counting on the comprehensive support of the United States and also Canada, Britain, the FRG, and France, which make up the so-called Western "contact group" on Namibia.

Political observers in Capetown, REUTER notes, are coming to the conclusion that the South African regime's dragging in of the idea of "linking" the presence of Cuban troops in Angola to the settlement of the Namibian problem (the idea was put forward by U.S. President R. Reagan) could delay the decolonization process in Namibia indefinitely.

DELAYS IN GRANTING NAMIBIA INDEPENDENCE VIEWED

LD262237 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] Today the world public is marking Namibia Day. Over to Bronislav Myakota, political observer of Central Television and All-Union Radio:

[Myakota] On this day exactly 17 years ago, the patriots of Namibia began their armed struggle against the South African occupiers. It was headed by the South-West African People's Organization, SWAPO. The Pretoria authorities put a 100,000-strong Army in Namibia, trained specially to carry out punitive operations.

The north of the country has effectively been transformed into a death zone. Two-thirds of its territory are under martial law. Yet for all this, the racists are not managing to deter the forces of the patriots. Over 17 years small detachments of partisans have been turned into a strong Namibian People's Liberation Army. Its fighters are distinguished by their conscientious discipline, by their high morale and their inexhaustible belief in the rightness of the cause for which they are willing to give their lives. The areas of the patriots' military operations are continuously being extended. They now embrace more than half of the country. It is indicative that more than 80 percent of Namibians support SWAPO. Its strength lies in this wide support of the people.

The United Nations organization has recognized SWAPO as the only legitimate representative of the Namibian people. In 1978 the UN Security Council adopted Resolution No 435 outlining a plan to grant independence to Namibia. However, the South African racists still continue today to hold sway in Namibia and to plunder its rich natural resources. The Republic of South Africa and its Western sponsors are striving in every way to prevent the granting of genuine independence to Namibia. They have chosen delaying tactics. In this an unseemly role is being played by the representatives of five Western countries, the so-called contact group, in which the United States is effectively predominant. For more than 5 years the contact group has given the impression that it is trying to assist in the implementation of the UN plan for Namibia. In reality, however, it has helped the racists to win time, to strengthen their positions and to prepare conditions for declaring the kind of independence -- if one may call it that -- under which the country would remain, as before, in the power of the racist Republic of South Africa. This is why Sam Nujoma, president of SWAPO, has demanded that the contact group be dissolved. He has stated that the United States is using it to its own advantage.

Yet another attempt to drag out a solution to the Namibian problem is the striving by the Pretoria authorities and their Western accomplices to tie it to the withdrawal of the Cuban military personnel from Angola. The Angolan Government has repeatedly pointed out the absurdity of such a linkage. It is at its request that the Cubans are in Angola. Other independent countries in Africa have also pointed out this absurdity. In the conditions which have arisen, the Namibian patriots are compelled to make more active the armed struggle for liberation and for genuine independence. This struggle meets with the understanding and support of all progressive forces of our planet.

WEST'S 'SLANDEROUS REPORTS' ON NIGERIAN ELECTION

LD280210 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 27 Aug 83

[Text] Our correspondent Aleksandr Chernov has sent in this report about elections in Nigeria.

The elections are being held in several stages. The country's president has been elected, also the governors of Nigeria's state, and the members of the Senate [words indistinct]. According to the correspondent of the national television program [words indistinct], in most of the country's areas the elections are taking place in an organized manner and in a calm atmosphere. Only in some Nigerian states there have been cases of disturbances. The Nigerian Government has stated that this happened because some political figures don't want to recognize their defeat and the fact that Nigeria's National Party, headed by President Shehu Shagari, is in the lead.

The elections in Nigeria are being (used) by certain organs of Western propaganda as a pretext for spreading all kinds of sensational, slanderous reports. Thus, if we are to believe the BBC, it would appear that more than 1,000 persons have lost their lives in Nigeria and that the situation is allegedly so serious that only its (?hands) can save the republic. Countering these allegations, the Nigerian newspaper GUARDIAN notes in a big article on the subject that the BBC is using unconfirmed data. The paper writes that [word indistinct] London didn't even report the results of the gubernatorial election while at the same time the BBC broadcasts are full of reports of disturbances in Nigeria.

Such coverage of events makes many Nigerians recall what happened last February, when the country decided to expel the foreigners illegally residing on its territory. The decision was in full accordance with the generally accepted international practice and not a single state affected in one way or another by Nigeria's position questioned the legality of the move. But the Western news media, as it has repeatedly been the case on earlier occasions, focused on allegations of unbridled actions by the police and armed forces.

Certain Western magazines, in an attempt to put a cloak of credibility on these allegations, even went as far as to print false photos which had nothing to do with Nigeria. The country's minister of internal affairs, Ali Baba, described that campaign as unworthy and inciting. The same pattern can be traced now in the Western coverage of the general election. It's an open secret that some people in the West still hold the view that the countries, which a short while ago cast off the colonial yoke, are not able to manage their own affairs. The emphasis put on alleged disorders in Nigeria fully fits into the pattern of that theory. Meanwhile, Nigeria's Federal Election Commission is continuing to count the votes cast on 20 August in the Senate election and next Saturday's voting will determine the members of the Nigerian Parliament's House of Representatives.

MOZAMBIQUE AGENCY, TASS SIGN COOPERATION PROTOCOL

PM291147 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Aug 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "USSR-Mozambique: Cooperation Is Developing"]

[Text] Maputo, 27 August -- A protocal to the agreement on expanding cooperation between TASS and the Mozambique Information Agency (AIM) has been signed here. The document envisages setting up a two-way communications channel between Maputo and Moscow. Jose Ferreira, national director for propaganda and publicity, stated at the signing ceremony that the development of cooperation between the mass media of the USSR and the People's Republic of Mozambique will promote the strengthening of friendly ties between the two countries' parties, states, and peoples and contribute to the establishment of a new information system in the world.

BENIN DELEGATION VISITS MOSCOW, PENZA OBLAST

PM260744 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Aug 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of the Benin People's Revolutionary Party (PRPB) headed by G. Capo-Chichi, member of the party's Central Committee Politburo and minister of Popular Culture of the People's Republic of Benin, was in the Soviet Union 17 through 22 August under the plan for party ties between the CPSU and the PRPB. In addition to Moscow, the guests visited Penza Oblast and familiarized themselves with the CPSU's experience of organizational party work.

The PRPB delegation had talks in the CPSU Central Committee Organizational party work section, Penza CPSU obkom and gorkom, and the party committees of industrial and agricultural enterprises, and visited cultural enlightenment institutions. The guests gave a high assessment of the foreign policy initiatives of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

CAMEROON PARLIAMENTARIANS VISIT MOSCOW

PM291350 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Aug 83 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Guests From Cameroon"]

[Text] On 25 August a Cameroonian National Assembly delegation led by S. Tandeng Muna, chairman of the assembly and member of the Cameroonian National Union Politburo, paid an official visit to Moscow at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

On the same day the delegation met with V.P. Ruben, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities. During the talks, which were held in a friendly atmosphere, a mutual desire was expressed to expand cooperation between the two countries including along parliamentary lines in the interests of their peoples and of the cause of peace and progress. V.M. Pereudin, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, other officials, and also Cameroonian Ambassador to the USSR Jacques-Roger Booh-Booh took part in the talks.

USSR, BRAZILIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY AIDES CONFER

PM291344 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Aug 83 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Consultations at the USSR Foreign Ministry"]

[Text] Soviet-Brazilian consultations on fundamental world problems were held at the USSR Foreign Ministry 24-25 August. Taking part in the consultations on the Brazilian side were M.C. de Azambuja, director of the Brazilian Foreign Ministry International Organizations Department, and L.A. de Araujo Castro, executive of the Brazilian Foreign Ministry General Secretariat, and on the Soviet side Yu.I. Volskiy and Yu.M. Rybakov, chiefs of USSR Foreign Ministry departments.

Yu.Ye. Fokin, USSR Foreign Ministry general secretary, received the Brazilian Foreign Ministry representatives for talks on questions of mutual interest. J. J. Moscardo de Souza, Brazil's charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR took part in the talks.

CRACKDOWN IN GUATEMALA; U.S. RUSHES MILITARY AID

LD291751 Moscow TASS in English 1659 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] San Jose August 29 TASS -- General Mejia, another puppet the U.S. helped to come to power in Guatemala, has started a crackdown on the population of his country. Reports coming from Guatemala every day speak of systematic murder and abduction of the citizens, including women and children. Tens of people have fallen victim to the reactionary regime in just the past two weeks.

With its fresh crackdown the dictatorial regime is trying to suppress the popular movement for freedom and independence. However, opposition forces reacted to the reprisals with stepped-up combat operations. In the capital the fighting men of Guatemala's National Revolutionary Unity Organisation have tossed grenades at a police truck. The insurgents dealt several tangible blows at government troops in San Marcos and El Peten Departments. Combat units of the guerrilla army of the poor, affiliated to the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity Organisation attacked government troops more than 20 times in Quiche Department, killing and wounding about 70 government troops.

The U.S. ambassador in Guatemala announced that Washington would urgently supply to the Mejia regime six million dollars in military aid.

U.S. ENVOY'S MISSION IN CENTRAL AMERICA VIEWED

LD291545 Moscow TASS in English 0945 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] Washington August 29 TASS -- Richard Stone, U.S. President's special envoy to Central America, is today leaving for another round of the region. According to the U.S. Department of State, his trip will last about 10 days, in the course of which he will call at several Central American countries.

Without divulging details and aims of Stone's current voyage, the U.S. Department of State is trying in every way to present it as a "peace-making mission" intended to settle through talks the acute problems of the region. It is indicative however, that the visit of the Washington emissary, the third one, is taking place against the background of unprecedented escalation of U.S. military intervention in the affairs of Central American countries and gross blackmail and threats to Nicaragua and the national-liberation movements in the region.

Symptomatically, Stone's first stop will be Honduras, turned by Washington into a military staging area of aggression against Nicaragua.

UZBEK CP'S RASHIDOV DISCUSSES YOUTH EDUCATION

PM272057 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Aug 83 First Edition p 2

[Own special correspondents Yu. Mukimov, A. Chernak interview with Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo: "Our Successors Are Growing Up. Ideological Work is a Matter for Each Communist"]

[Text] Tashkent -- Summer is a responsible time for cotton-growers -- the period when the plants flower and the cotton-bolls take shape. A time, like they say, to be on the lookout. Do not be late watering the plants, feed them in good time, and treat them with pesticides.

Along with adults in the plantations you find young people -- schoolchildren, students, and older boys and girls. They are also involved in creating the "white gold." In recent years, Uzbekistan has increased cotton production several times over and now produces more than 6 million metric tons of it annually. Young people can be found in the vineyards and paddy fields, in factory buildings and livestock farms, behind store counters and in scientific laboratories. And not by chance -- young people are in the majority in the Uzbekistan population.

These are mainly ideologically convinced young men and girls with high moral qualities and correct outlooks on life. They are models of conscientiousness and of a selfless attitude to work. This is the result of the fruitful work on educating the young that the republic's party organization is carrying out. Of course, there are also difficulties and unresolved problems. This was the subject of a conversation with Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee.

"The young are our hope and our future," Sharif Rashidovich noted. "The way we raise our young successors will dictate our country's tomorrow. V.I. Lenin stressed that 'it is the young that are faced with the real task of creating a communist society.' Our party is tirelessly concerned to mold a cheerful, industrious, physically and morally healthy rising generation, to create all conditions necessary for raising young men's and girls' level of political consciousness, general education and technical training, and to accustom them in every way possible to active creative labor. Graphic evidence of this was given by the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's speech at the recent CPSU Central Committee meeting with party veterans which dealt with the necessity of devoting greater attention to educating the young.

"Today the most literate and most professionally trained young generation in our country's history is embarking on independent life. It has grown up in conditions of socialism and a continual upsurge of prosperity, in conditions of peace. With joy I want to point out that a marvelous youth loyal to communist ideals and revolutionary traditions has grown up. Young men and girls respond with tremendous enthusiasm to the party's call to go where their inspired work is most needed. Along with people of the older generation they put their whole soul and all the ardor of their young hearts into their work.

"I could cite dozens, hundreds of examples in confirmation of these words. The name of Kh. Rustamova, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and leader of a cotton workers' team at the Ulyanov state farm in Dzhizak Oblast, is known far beyond the borders of our republic. This small, fragile girl has become a real fairytale sorceress.

"At the very center of the Golodnaya steppe where only yesterday marsh reeds rustled and wind-blown camel's-thorn bobbed about the desert like a soccer ball, she is today planning to gather a bumper crop of "white gold." And the young guys from E. Buriyev's team in Surkhan-Darya Oblast -- they're working wonders! They have managed to obtain 170-180 quintals of grain from each hectare. Have you heard about this harvest?"

Question: I have not had occasion....

Answer: Whomever you tell, they are amazed. This is how they did it. First they sowed wheat. They gathered 70 quintals per hectare. Then the very same land was sown to corn and 100 quintals of grain per hectare were harvested. There's the strength of a hectare! Or more accurately -- the strength of man! M. Babaakulova, a weaver at the Samarkand silk weaving factory, and M. Radzhanov, a lathe operator team leader at the Tashkentskiy Traktornyy Zavod association, are beating the clock in their work. One can hardly name them all!

Question: At the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum there was also talk of negative phenomena in the youth environment. Particularly disturbing is the retarded civic development of some young people, and their lack of desire to work where society requires....

Answer: Some desire to stand out not by their knowledge and industry, but by costly things -- fashionable jeans or Zhiguli cars acquired with their parents' money. Cases of hooliganism are not uncommon.... There are other phenomena too. Communists are resolutely struggling against them.

As is well known, the molding of a man begins from the first years of his life -- in the family, the kindergarten, and at school. About school first. Whether we wanted it or not, it has turned out that school has become detached from life to a considerable extent. Rather it is not the school that is detached, but the departments that run it. The root of the evil is that we do a poor job teaching schoolchildren about labor. We do not instill in them the habits of or the need to work, nor a respectful attitude toward worker trades.

"We must follow a firm line of instilling the habit and love of useful labor into the schoolchild," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov said at the party Central Committee June Plenum. "This may be physical or mental labor but it must be real labor -- productive and necessary for society."

Labor is a moral concept. It is no accident that folk wisdom says: "Labor both teaches and feeds." It is therefore important to train each young person as early as possible for socially useful activity. And incidentally, we do not need to borrow experience here. There are student production teams in all rural schools in the republic. Thus in Chinazskiy Rayon, Tashkent Oblast, they unite more than 1,000 youngsters. Let us cite the cotton team of school No 9, which works in the fields of the Kyzyl Oktyabr kolkhoz, as an example for others. It is led by R. Fatulov, a pupil in the eighth grade, and the patron and mentor is E. Achilov, and ex-pupil in this team and now one of the best young team leaders on the kolkhoz. The youngsters are allotted 70 hectares of land. They have two tractors and one cotton-picking machine. A good field-camp. In a word, everything that the adults have. And they are a match for the adults. They gather 50-55 quintals of cotton per hectare annually. Last year the youngsters were among the first in Tashkent Oblast to fulfill the plan for laying in cotton, coming in second only to the team of Twice Hero of Socialist Labor T. Akhunova. For the successes they achieved they were decorated with medals of the Exhibition of National Economic Achievements.

The members of this team are able to work well. They relax in an interesting way. They hold contests, reviews, and sporting competitions. They go on tourist trips. In recent years alone they have been to Samarkand, Fergana, Leningrad, and Moscow. This year they are preparing to go to Kiev.

There are hundreds of such temas. We are developing amassed experience. Even now the republic's Communist Party Central Committee is studying the work of schoolchildren from the Arnasayskiy Rayon in Dzhizak Oblast. They have set up student contract teams. They take 40-50 hectares from kolkhozes and sovkhozes and grow cotton, grapes, and corn. It is now only the higher-grade pupils who are involved in the work, but fifth to seventh grade pupils too.

The sources of many civic qualities and the knowledge that serves us over long years are inseparably linked with the name of the teacher. We retain a grateful memory of our teachers throughout our lives. It is given only to the teacher to steel conviction out of knowledge, and to give it the strength of moral influence. We exalt and cherish the prestige of the teacher in every possible way. As a rule, party committee first secretaries deliver reports to August [teachers'] conferences. I also hope to visit schools.

As is well known, great responsibility for the training of worker cadres falls to the vocational and technical colleges. At present, there are over 400 vocational and technical colleges in the republic, with more than 200,000 boys and girls studying at them. The republic party organization considers it necessary to continue to show concern for expanding the vocational and technical college network. We look upon this as a matter for the whole party and the whole people.

Helping each person to determine his place in life and the sector in which he can be of most use to society -- what could be more noble than this task. We orient party organizations and committees toward improving labor education in every possible way and preparing each pupil for the conscious choice of the speciality that will correspond to his abilities and physical development and answer the needs of the national economy....

Question: The example of the mentor is important here. After all, it is natural for young people to always emulate someone.

Answer: The mentor system is one of the most effective means of education. Thousands of thousands of cadre workers and kolkhoz members have assumed the patronage of young people. Let us strive, as Yuriy Vladimirovich said at the meeting of party veterans, to ensure that every party and labor veteran becomes a patron of youth.

This is an honorable and responsible assignment. We know that you cannot turn even every good production worker into an educator immediately. A man may be a recognized master, yet his pupils do not behave. He does not have sufficient patience or a sufficiently respectful attitude toward them. And young people react to this especially sensitively.

In choosing mentors it is important to take into account without fail the individual's suitability and preparedness to carry out such a complicated and delicate assignment. Apart from his professional skill, does he have the aptitude of a teacher, the capacity to combine exacting demands with tact? At the same time one should not simply count on those who are naturally talented. Educators are needed today not in the tens but in the hundreds of thousands. This means they have to be trained for working with youth. This prompted the creation of universities and lecture bureaus for mentors.

An individual's character and his attitude toward life is molded in the family. It is gratifying that the primary party organizations are increasingly occupied with strengthening the moral and psychological climate in families and with increasing communists' responsibility for the education of children.

Question: The PRAVDA mailbag contains many letters about flaws in family education. Such signals come from Uzbekistan too. One letter speaks of the "trickery" of B. Elbayev, chairman of the Kashka-Darya Oblispolkom. He behaved shamelessly. The man had a fine house in the center of the oblast, but this, it seems, was not enough for him. First he illegally obtains a plot of land, and then begins building a new house in the city of Kitab for his sons who had never lived there and naturally had no right to a construction plot. "Mansions" were built to a special design without the corresponding permission and documents. Dishonestly obtained building materials were used. Desiring to make a show of his special love for his children, who had never managed to prove their worth at anything in life, B. Elbayev fitted the many rooms with expensive furniture and built a swimming pool and a small bathhouse. The tender-hearted daddy even saw to it that his sons got a Zhiguli without having to wait their turn.

Answer: Yes, it is an extraordinary case. The republic's Communist Party Central Committee made a principled party assessment of it. B. Elbayev has been removed from his position and expelled from the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee. Unfortunately similar cases do crop up now and again. Other mothers and fathers reduce their parental obligations to feeding their children better, dressing them more nicely, and setting them up in some "cozy position." And it never occurs to them that they are thereby complicating the lives of their offspring. It is as if such parents had no idea that happiness is not to be found in luxury and comfort. If a man falls under the power of things he becomes their slave. If "special" conditions are made for him, this, as a rule, turns into a moral catastrophe for him.

The educational process is truly effective when it continues and follows an ascending path, when the family, the school, and social organizations act in conjunction. Unfortunately, party organizations as yet insufficiently coordinate their activities. I have to say that in our education of the young, there is still much that is formal, cliched, and conventional. We more often lecture youngsters and often resort to bureaucratic administration. Naturally this puts boys and girls off, they are left to the care of the streets, at a loose end. I'd say that the joy of killing time isn't really joyful. These losses of early years are hard to recoup later on. And another thing -- a useless way of passing the time will often turn into hooliganism, drunkenness, and violations of social discipline and law and order.

On the other hand, expanding your outlook, raising your cultural level, political training, knowledge of your native area, and physical fitness -- all these are valuable assets. Acquired in youth and continually augmented, they later serve a man all his life. We demand that the party committees occupy themselves with youth education in a more subject-oriented and purposeful way. Recently, for instance, the Uzbek Communist Party analyzed how extramural work is carried out with students at general education schools in Tashkent. Characteristic faults were found, and measures to improve the youngsters' education were specified. These questions are regularly debated at republic Komsomol Central Committee plenums. They will be at the center of attention in the reports and elections in primary party organizations.

Question: A special role is given to the Komsomol in youth education. It has done and is doing a great deal in this respect. But here PRAVDA readers point out that other Komsomol committees are given to sound and fury and every possible kind of mass measure and forget about individual work.

The letters also speak of raising the level of party leadership of the Komsomol. Here and there the whole of leadership is reduced to simply increasing the proportion of party members among Komsomol workers.

Answer: Many fine patriotic deeds of the country's young men and girls are linked with the name of the Komsomol. Our Komsomol, for instance, exercises patronage over shock construction projects, stockraising, and corn cultivation. Over 20,000 volunteers have been sent to shock construction sites on Komsomol passes. This form of Komsomol participation in economic affairs has solid prestige.

Communist education of the young was and remains the most important element of Komsomol organizations' activity. To this end wide general use is made of Lenin examinations, the system of Komsomol political and economic education, which embraces 770,000 young men and girls, and sociopolitical and heroic patriotic readings. The practice of holding youth marches to places of revolutionary, combat, and labor glory has been enriched with new content. Greater attention is being paid to the selection of candidates for military educational establishments. A comprehensive set of measures to improve Russian language study is being implemented. In short, it is hard to list all the Komsomol's good works.

But those processes you spoke of do exist. The style of Komsomol work needs improvement. It still has a lot of the conventional and the cliched in it. Some workers peoples behave incorrectly. Last December, S. Ametov was fired from his post as first secretary of the Kegeyliyskiy Raykom of the Karakalpak ASSR Komsomol. He disregarded the youngsters' opinion, gave himself airs and graces, and turned into a red tape fiend.

But firing is an extreme measure. It is important not to go to extremes. And this is possible when party committees and all communists keep questions of youth education continually in their view.

Question: For millions of people the many artistic productions of recent years have become good traveling companions on the thorny roads of life.

Answer: We need more books in which the party approach and the punctilious civic position of the writer leave young people with an indelible feeling of pride in their motherland and a desire to be worthy of it. Unfortunately, things often do not happen that way. At the forefront of some works, movies, and shows are dubious heroes, unsuccessful fates, so many screwball wailing ninnies. Need it be said what harm this does to the cause. For a young person does need, as you rightly pointed out, an example to imitate, an ideal embodying the nobility of life's goals, ideological conviction, industry, and courage. And such examples do not have to be invented. Look around carefully, they are at your side. The most important mission of our culture is to mold and raise the spiritual needs of people and actively influence the ideological, political, and moral complexion of the individual.

In a word, the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum set us great and responsible tasks, set them to every Communist personally. And our duty is to consistently resolve them and to unswervingly implement everything that has been mapped out.

UKRAINE CP CC ADOPTS DECISION ON PARTY VETERANS

AU261339 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0230 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has examined the work performed by the republic's party, administrative, trade union, and Komsomol organizations to implement the directives set forth by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, at the meeting with party veterans in the CPSU Central Committee headquarters.

Guided by the CPSU Central Committee decision on the results of the meeting with party veterans, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has obliged party committees and basic party organizations to develop organizational and mass political work to disseminate and explain the materials of the meeting with party veterans in the CPSU Central Committee headquarters, and to implement the tasks set forth in Comrade Andropov's speech. Party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms have been advised to hold meetings with party veterans, and secretaries in basic party organizations have been instructed to hold individual conversations with each of them. The best way should be specified how to use their experience in the sphere of raising production effectiveness, promoting discipline, and improving the organizational and ideological work of party organizations.

Party veterans are to be more actively engaged in the work of party organizations in which they are registered in preparing for and holding party accountability meetings and conferences. Better use is to be made of the experience accumulated by party and labor veterans in the ideopolitical, labor, moral, military, patriotic, and internationalist education of the younger generation.

Party obkoms, gorkoms, raykoms, executive committees of the soviets of people's deputies, trade union committees, economic leaders at enterprises, institutions, and organizations have been instructed to take the steps necessary to further improve material living, and health services for veterans of the party, of the Great Patriotic War, and labor, to provide the conditions necessary for their participation in work within their powers. The mass media have been instructed to systematically publish speeches and remarks by party and labor veterans in the press, and to disseminate their experiences in labor, public, and political activity. The agenda also included organizing the implementation of the decision adopted by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the AUCCTU on intensifying work to foster socialist labor discipline. Organizational and political measures have been endorsed for this purpose.

BELORUSSIAN CP PLENUM VIEWS ECONOMIC TASKS

PM291925 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 18 Aug 83 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Information Report on Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The 15th Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum was held 17 August.

It considered the question "On the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organizations in Fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee Resolution 'On the Results of the National Economy's Development in the First Half-Year and the Further Intensification of Work to Successfully Complete the 1983 Plan for the Country's Economic and Social Development.'"

The report on this question was delivered by V.A. Lepeshkin, secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee.

Speaking in the debate on the report were V.A. Mikhulich, first secretary of Minsk Party Obkom; Ye. Ye. Savastenko, first secretary of Gomel Party Gorkom; I.M. Mozolyako, Belorussian SSR minister of industrial construction; A.G. Borozna, first secretary of Bobruysk Party Gorkom; P.F. Korolilc, director of Baranovichi Automatic Lines Plant; L.I. Klimkova, warper at Mogilev Silk Fabrics Production Association named for the 25th CPSU Congress; and V.L. Bildyukevich, Belorussian SSR minister of the construction materials industr

The plenum adopted a resolution on the question discussed. The resolution is published in the press.

Organizational questions were examined.

In connection with V.I. Brovikov's appointment as chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers the plenum released him from his duties as second secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee. G.G. Bartoshevich, who was working as first secretary of Minsk Party Gorkom, was elected second secretary and member of the Bureau of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee.

A.N. Aksenov was released from his duties as member of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau in connection with his reassignment.

The following Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee sections were reorganized: the Light and Food Industry Section as the Light Industry and Consumer Goods Section; the Agricultural Section as the Agriculture and Food Industry Section; the Planning and Financial Organs Sections as the Economic Section. The following were confirmed as chiefs of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee sections: V.K. Lesun of the Light Industry and Consumer Goods Section; A.A. Yanovich of the Agriculture and Food Industry Section; G.N. Vecherko of the Economic Section.

MINSK PARTY GORKOM PLENUM HELD 18 AUGUST

PM261439 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 19 Aug 83 p 1

[BELTA report: "Minsk Party Gorkom Plenum"]

[Text] A Minsk Party Gorkom Plenum was held 18 August. Organizational questions were considered. In connection with G.C. Bartoshevich's election as second secretary and member of the Bureau of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, the plenum released him from his duties as first secretary of Minsk Party Gorkom. G.S. Tarazevich, who was working as chairman of Minsk Gorispolkom, was elected first secretary of Minsk Party Gorkom.

The plenum also heard a report by V.I. Mikhasev, second secretary of Minsk Party Gorkom, on the results of admission to the party and changes in the composition of the city party organization during the period since the 26th CPSU Congress.

A decision was adopted to convene the 27th city party conference in December of this year.

V.A. Mikulich, first secretary of Minsk Party Obkom, participated in the work of the plenum.

VOROTNIKOV CHAIRS RSFSR GOVERNMENT HEALTH DEBATE

PM251011 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 24 Aug 83 First Edition p 1

[Uattributed report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium has considered the question of the work of the Kirov Oblispolkom on further improving the activity of health organs and institutions, improving the placement and education of medical personnel, and raising the quality of the preventive medical aid to the population. It was noted that the oblispolkom is implementing several measures to develop health care. In order to reduce the turnover of medical cadres it is the practice here to direct local high-school graduates into the country's medical teaching institutions. From 1976 to 1982 over 3,000 people from Kirov entered VUZes alone, and 573 young specialists have already begun work after their institute studies. Medical working people are provided with housing, and over 200 of their families obtain new apartments annually. The health care institution construction plan has been fulfilled in the 10th 5-Year Plan period and in 1981-1982.

At the same time, the presidium session emphasized, substantial shortcomings exist in the work of the Kirov Oblispolkom and local soviet ispolkoms to administer health care organs and preventive medical institutions. Due attention is not given to developing outpatient and polyclinic aid, especially in rural areas. Half of all rural inhabitants get medical aid from paramedics. The medical first aid service in cities and rural areas requires resolute improvment and further development. In a number of rayons preventive checkups, the population's dispensary services, and medical and therapeutic measures among the sick are carried out to low standards. The state of medical institutions' material base remains unsatisfactory....

A resolution on the question under debate was adopted which specifies a comprehensive system of measures to improve health care in Kirov Oblast.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium also examined questions of the state of the service operating land reclamation systems in the Non-Chernozem Zone and measures for developing and raising its efficiency and of the progress of the harvest and grain procurement in the Russian Federation's kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The Presidium session was chaired by V.I. Vorotnikov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

BRIEFS

BOOK ON DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED -- Moscow, 25 Aug (TASS) -- A book entitled "For Peace on Earth" has been published. It contains documents and materials for the period January 1982-June 1983. They describe in depth the activities of the Soviet Union for putting into practice the peace program for the eighties adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress. The collection includes either in full or in thematic excerpts, reports, speeches, articles, interviews and talks by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other Soviet leaders containing a thorough analysis of the principles, aims and directions of the Leninist foreign policy of the USSR, the main one being the elimination of the threat of nuclear war. The book is published by the Political Literature Publishing House. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1150 GMT 25 Aug 83 LD]

RAILWAYS MINISTER KONAREV ON IMPROVING SERVICE

PM291949 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 24 Aug 83 p 1

[Unnamed TASS correspondent interview with N.S. Konarev, minister of railways: "The Railroad's Reserves"]

[Text] The railroad is one of the main links in the country's transport chain. Soviet people think highly of railroad workers' arduous labor and their efforts to improve the sector's performance. Answering questions from a TASS correspondent, N.S. Konarev, minister of railways, spoke about how the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums are being implemented.

[Question] Nikolay Semenovich, what in your view typifies the work of the country's railroad workers at the present time?

[Answer] I would say that it is chiefly the improvement in the style and quality of work. The sector has a clear action program encompassing every problem.

Hence the current mood of efficiency, self-criticism, and exactingness. The obligation to fulfill the plan targets -- the discipline whose strengthening is urged by the party Central Committee's November (1982) and June (1983) Plenum decisions -- is now becoming mandatory. Attempts to "validate" the impossibility of achieving this or that goal [positsiya], while at the same time citing "objective" reasons, are being resolutely rebuffed.

The results of this approach to work by thousands and thousands of railroad workers are already having a positive effect on the sector's indicators. The plan for passenger and freight transfers in the first 7 months of the year was fulfilled ahead of schedule. More than 25 million tons of freight -- substantially more than last year's indicators -- were delivered over and above the target.

We regard all of this as just the first positive changes, however. Constantly and thoroughly analyzing the sector's performance, we have focused attention on remedying the shortcomings and "bottlenecks" for which railroad workers have been justly criticized.

In the remaining just over 2 years of the 5-year plan it is planned to clear the arrears to the national economy and to achieve the plan targets. This work requires efficiency and tight executive discipline from everyone.

[Question] What internal reserves must be brought into play in order to implement this program?

[Answer] By giving top priority to the questions involved in improving organization, increasing accountability, and tightening discipline, we are persistently engaged in improving transport technology and strengthening the sector's material base.

Great scope is offered by what is envisaged in accordance with the plan for labor collectives' social development. And, of course, railroad workers anticipate being offered considerable additional scope by the more rapid introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress. In conjunction with all these measures the most important goal -- a major increase in efficiency and labor productivity -- will be achieved.

Specialists in the sector have definite ideas and therefore ways to exploit untapped potential.

Here is an example. One such reserve is to increase trains' average weight. A number of railroads are already forming block trains weighing up to 10,000 tons comprising cars carrying coal, petroleum products, and other raw materials and semimanufactures. The necessary equipment and know-how for this exists. Experts are developing integrated technology to allow such trains to run on the most heavily used freight routes. The solution of this task will greatly increase the railroad's work rhythm.

[Question] This rhythm obviously also largely depends on the sector's relations with allied sectors, does it not?

[Answer] Absolutely. The railroad serves every sector of the national economy. But it is also being given ever increasing support by machine builders, metallurgical and construction workers, and miners. It is now imperative to resolutely break down departmental barriers. This is also an important way of improving state and planning discipline. Take an important issue like the condition of the rolling stock. It has to be said that railroad workers have had many grievances against a number of enterprises and construction projects, where because of a slapdash and uneconomical attitude cars and containers have been damaged when being loaded and unloaded. At Muscovites' initiative many enterprises have now taken responsibility for cars' condition and maintenance. I think that is a genuinely concerned approach to the common cause. It increases railroad workers' scope for intensifying transport operations.

Cooperation is increasing between the various links in the country's integrated transport chain. Sailors and river fleet workers, truck drivers, and pilots are successfully cooperating with railroad workers at major junctions like Leningrad and Odessa. In a number of places, where for objective reasons the freight traffic volume is particularly high, these sectors are giving each other comradely support. The common cause is benefitting from this increasing collaboration.

[Question] What valuable initiatives have been launched in the sector recently?

[Answer] The active and creative attitude toward their work by many labor collectives is helping to change the situation for the better. I would like to mention the employees of the Belorussian, Gorkiy, Transbaykal, Krasnoyarsk, Moldavian, Oktyabrskaya, Sverdlovsk, southwest, and southeast railroads, and of the many divisions and enterprises of every railroad.

Socialist competition winners and pacesetters have become followers of the mass movement for the good name of every railroad worker and the profession's high prestige.

The initiative of V.F. Sokolov, engineer at the Moscow-Sortirovochnaya-Ryazanskaya locomotive depot, on assuming personal responsibility for locomotives and cars, and on a thrifty and economical attitude toward the upkeep and use of technical transportation facilities has had universal acknowledgement and support from sector employees.

The country's railroad workers are well aware of their labor and civic duty. The definition of transport's role in the life of the country and our society given by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov in his report on the USSR 60th anniversary is constantly in the mind and heart of each of us. Each individual's understanding of his personal task and the sector's targets in the country's work drive generates the high degree of efficiency-mindedness so necessary for success.

MODERATELY WARM WEATHER, HEAVY RAINS REPORTED

PM291855 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 24 Aug 83 p 1

[Agrometeorologist N. Orlova report under the rubric "The USSR Hydrometeorological Center Reports": "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] Moderately warm weather, close to the norm, prevailed on the greater part of the USSR's European territory in the second 10-day period in August. The temperature was 2-3 degrees below the norm in Moldavia and a number of southern oblasts of the Ukraine. The heaviest rainfall (30-60 mm and over 60 mm in places) occurred in central oblasts of the Ukrain, locally in the Central Chernozem and the central regions, in the east of the northwest region, in the west of the northern region, in the north of Kirov Oblast, and in Perm Oblast.

In most oblasts of the northern and the northwest regions and in the north of the Central Volga-Vyatka, and Urals Regions the second 10-day period of August is the optimum period for the mass sowing of winter crops. This work was complicated in a number of areas in the past 10-day period through heavy rain, but the precipitation that fell increased the moisture reserves in the soil and created good conditions for future sowing and the development of winter crop shoots. In Arkhangelsk, Vologda, Kostroma, Kirov, and Perm Oblasts shoots of winter rye sown in the first 10-day period of August have appeared.

In the Baltics, Belorussia, the Central and Volga Regions, and in the North Caucasus warm weather and sufficient moisture supplies promoted a good growth of sugar beet roots (an increase of 55-60 grams during the 10-day period). Potato crops are progressively withering away in the Ukraine, Belorussia, the Central Chernozem and the Volga Regions, and also in individual rayons and oblasts of the northwest, central Volga-Vyatka, and Baltic regions. Potato lifting has started in the Ukraine. In the Baltic, Belorussia and the Central Chernozem region, and in the south of the central region early varieties of plums have ripened and summer varieties of apples and pears are being picked. Early varieties of grapes are being picked in the vinyards of south Ukraine, Moldavia and the North Caucasus.

On the greater part of the USSR's European territory seeds of gramineous grasses and two-cut clovers continued maturing. Alfafa seeds ripened south of a line linking Gorkiy and Kazan. In the Ukraine and on the greater part of the RSFSR's Nonchernozem Zone warm weather and rains favored the regrowth of grasses after the latest mowings.

Warm and predominantly dry weather prevailed in the Transcaucasian republics. In most parts of Azerbaijan cotton bolls began to open in favorable conditions.

The warm weather continued in farming areas of West Siberia and Kazakhstan. Maximum air temperatures reached 28-33 degrees and, in the west and south of Kazakhstan, 34-40 degrees. In Novosibirsk, Tomsk, and Kemerovo Oblasts, and in the northern half of Altay Kray early spring grain crops reached the stage of waxy ripeness of the grain at about the normal time. The predominantly dry weather favored the grain crop harvest and feed procurement. Picking of gherkins, cucumbers, tomatoes, and early varieties of cabbage continues.

In Central Asia and the south of Kazakhstan moderately hot and dry weather favored the shaping of the cotton crop. By the end of the 10-day period selective hand picking of raw cotton started in the extreme south of Central Asia. Picking of the apple, pear, plum, and grape crop continues.

FEED PRODUCTION 'LAGGING' IN EASTERN REGIONS

LD290753 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 28 Aug 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The main tasks for livestock farmers, is the theme of a commentary by Yuriy Letunov, political observer:

Hello respected comrades. Recently much has been done for the development of livestock farming. The number of head of cattle has now risen by 1.4 million by comparison to last year; the number of pigs has risen by almost 3 million and sheep and goats by more than 2 million.

The production of meat, milk and eggs has risen in social production. But these successes would be more significant if the key task for the development of livestock farming and the strengthening of the feed base was better solved.

It is now almost 15 years that the yield of milk in Sverdlovsk Oblast has been at the same level-1,900 kg on average per cow, and the reason is the underestimation (nyedootsenka) of coarse and succulent feed. Production of them in the oblast has increased by only 2 percent and the supplies of concentrated feed from the state have more than doubled. The situation in Penza and Novgorod Oblasts is no better, yet the reserves are huge. In the same Sverdlovsk Oblast there are large farms of up to 500 head where thanks to correct balanced rationing of feed, the milk yield is as high as 5,000 and more kilograms of milk.

It is necessary to use internal reserves and resources and not blame the state. In April at the conference of the CPSU Central Committee where some questions of the implementation of the Food Program were examined, it was directly stated that many requests are still arriving from places where grain feed is allocated from state resources. And at the same time in many regions the questions of increasing the production of coarse and succulent feed have not been genuinely solved.

Not everywhere have the correct conclusions been drawn from criticism. Thus according to Central Statistical Administration data, on the 22 August stocks of feed in the RSFSR per head of cattle amounted to 8.4 quintals of feed units on average. But Yaroslavl farmers were able to obtain 13 quintals, Moscow farmers 12 quintals; in Leningrad, Kostroma, and Vladimir Oblasts they worked well. And given the very same conditions, Tula and Ryazan farmers are significantly behind.

Laying in of feed is proceeding slowly on farms in Volgograd, Kursk and Tambov Oblasts. The eastern regions of the country arouse particular anxiety, where the first autumn frosts are at hand, and in Irkutsk Oblast for example only 5.6 quintals of feed per cow have been laid in. In Chita it is less than that -- 3.6 quintals. What are the reasons for such lagging behind? Technology is used badly. The collective team contracting method is being slowly implemented in feed production. Self planning units are frequently only nominally created. More than that -- feed-producing detachments are often not used as appointed. Machine operators are diverted to other work on the consideration that the laying in of feed can wait. But such subdivisions should work continually, should work around the year. That is when all the reserves will be put into effect. These are the second cutting of grasses and the implementation of new productive grass crops, such as rape, and the correct technology for laying in of silage, and the preparation of granulated feed. Where work does not slacken good results have been achieved.

In many regions of the country herbage is still good. It is important not to miss the opportunity. If everywhere the level of the leading farms is achieved -- and their experience is evidence of many reserves which can and must be put into effect -- the successes in livestock farming will be more noticeable.

GRAIN DELIVERIES 'UNSATISFACTORY' IN TATAR ASSR

LD291747 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Summary] Semen Astakhov reports on the harvest:

In Tatar ASSR, fulfillment of the overall plan for the whole range of grain crops and pulses is unsatisfactory. "Not enough wheat or peas are reaching the state depots." Of the peas, 350,000 metric tons have been threshed there, but only 114,000 have reached the elevators -- nearly three times less then the plan requires. "A great deal of grain is now lying in the open in the Zavolzhye regions of Volgograd Oblast; wagons for the grain are supposed to be provided by the Astrakhan division of the railway, yet on Friday, only one wagon was provided for three large rayons -- and the whole Volga Region railway is clearly in no hurry to rescue the grain from the bad weather. At the weekend, for instance, the supply of wagons on this line was interrupted. On North Caucasus railway, things are only a little better."